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Roll 41

DESPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES CONSULS IN SHANGHAI, 1847-1906

Volume 41

August 7, 1891 - March 30, 1893

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Washington: 1947

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following backstrip title: "41 / Shanghai / August 7, 1891 / March 30, 1893 / Department / of State." It contains despatches, with enclosures, addressed to the Department of State from United States consular officials at Shanghai, China, between August 7, 1891, and March 30, 1893. The contents are registered on Roll 1 of the microcopy.

The volume is part of a body of records in the National Archives designated as Record Group No. 59, General Records of the Department of State. It is volume 41 of a series generally referred to as Consular Despatches, Shanghai.

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State,
E.A.

41

Consular Letters

Shanghai

August 1, 1891
December 31, 1893.

No. 143.

Shanghai

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

August 7th, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 9 1891
RECEIVED

Mr Leonard,

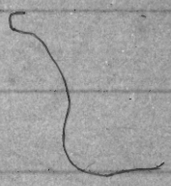
To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Acknowledgment.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Ltr.



No. 143.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Augusta 7th, 1894.

Honorable William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 42, of June 30th, notifying that volumes 138 and 139 of the United States Supreme Court Reports had been sent to this Consulate General and to state that they were received by the same mail.

Accept my thanks.

I have had them entered on the Inventory, as instructed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 144.

From File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Aug. 11th, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 9 1891
RECEIVED.

Ack Leon Oct 24/91
ac Leon letter Oct 27/91

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Certificates to Chinese Passports.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

A statement as to false charges in reference to visas or certificates to Chinese passports.

Dr Secretary

This seems satisfactory

copy to the Treasury for

the information and that

of Collector at San Francisco

Loh W

No. 34 Kanagawa

141 Shanghai

144 "

in regard to Treasury

October 24/91.

No. 144-

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Aug. 11th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

It becomes my duty to ask your attention to a matter concerning my official integrity.

Since October 1890, I have, as Consul General, visaed certain certificates of the nation of passports to Chinese subjects of the classes entitled to enter the United States, generally merchants, and certified to the official character of the Taotai, or Intendant of Customs, by whom they are issued -

On the 20th of July, last, I received a communication from the Taotai informing me that Chinese merchants to whom he had issued such passports, certified by

me, had been refused entrance to the United States at San Francisco. In compliance with his request, I telegraphed at once to you, and the next day I wrote my dispatch No. 141 in which the whole matter is explained -

I was surprised, on the arrival of the last mail from the United States, to find in the St Paul Pioneer - Press of June 27th, in a news item headed "at Scheming Consul", a dispatch from San Francisco stating that a person named Phelps, of whose existence I was not aware, who is Collector at the Port of San Francisco, had charged me with certifying to fraudulent passports for Chinamen - I enclose a clipping of the article from the Pioneer - Press -

I have since seen the same item of news in other papers, in some of which the statement is

made:

"Leonard is charged with
"indorsing fraudulent Chinese cer-
"tificates allowing Chinese to land
"at American ports - Phelps
"has evidence that fifteen Chi-
"nese recently landed on these fraud-
"ulent certificates, some of whom
"paid as high as $200 to Con-
"sul Leonard for his signature."

In addition to the explana-
tion contained in my dispatch
No. 141, to which I respectfully
refer, I wish to state that the
passports are, as I understand,
filled out and translated at the
Custom House where the officers
are foreigners, mostly English, in
the Employment of the Chinese
government, and sent by them to
the Taotai who approves and
stamps them and sends them
to this Consulate General when
they are certified to and return-
ed to the Taotai - They are received
and returned under sealed cover.

Each passport is duly signed and sealed by the Taotai who takes the precaution of placing his seal on the edge of the document half of it being stamped thereon and half on a counterfoil - In Chinese documents the seal is of much more importance than the signature -

A record is kept in this Consulate General of each passport, and they are numbered consecutively -

2/ I enclose a copy and translation of a communication from the Taotai, of date of December 29th 1889, giving the method in which the passports are prepared and forwarded to the Consulate General.

It will be seen that I have nothing to do with the person who gets the passport - The applicant in no case comes to this Consulate General.

It would be impossible for a Chinaman who does not owe any one in my Consulate General to pay $200, or any sum to me, and the fact is that though I would be justified in charging a fee for every certificate that I sign and seal and that fee would be an unofficial one, which I would not have to turn over to the Government, I have never charged any fee or got any pay, whatever, in any way, for any of those certificates - They being made not for private individuals, but at the request of a Chinese Official who does not charge for such services, I have not considered it advisable to charge for this service.

The statement that I have visaed or certified to fraudulent passports and that I have been paid for doing so, are both absolute lies, with no foundation whatever

in fact.

Having been maliciously lied about in this way, the lies having been circulated through my state, Minnesota, and they having been put in circulation by an official of the Treasury Department, the Collector Phelps, I respectfully submit that I am entitled to a vindication, and am entitled to ask it through the Department of State:

I can not believe that either Department will allow an officer of either Department, while in the honest discharge of his duty, to be assailed through the newspapers in this inexcusable and infamous manner, by an officer of the other Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

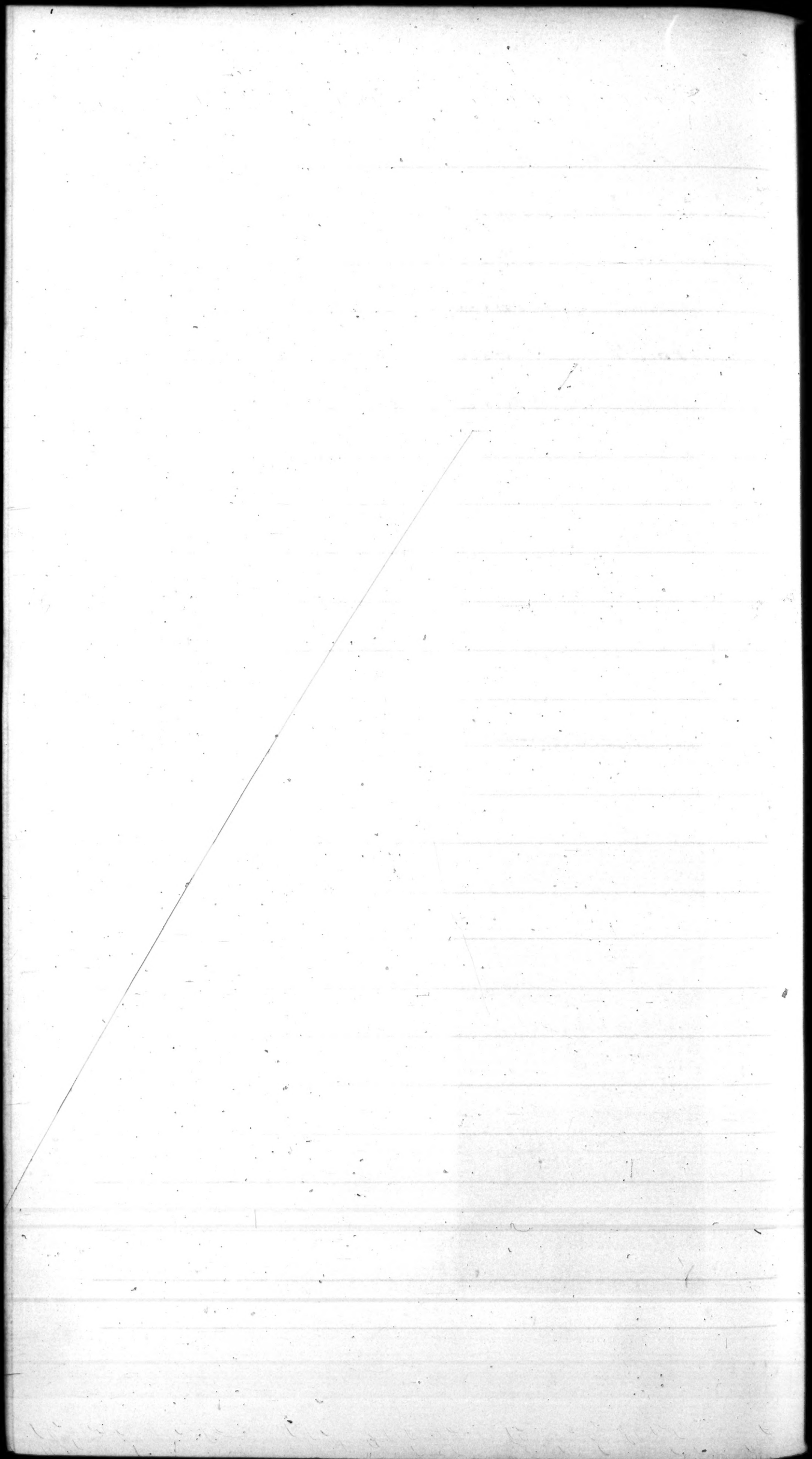
J. N. Leonard,

Consul General.

Two Enclosures -

No. 1 - Clipping from St Paul Pioneer - Press -

No. 2 - Communication from Shanghai Taotai -



Enclosure 1–

Clipping from St Paul Pioneer – Press, of June 27th 1891–

A SCHEMING CONSUL.

Charges Made by the San Fransisco Collector Against the Consul at Shanghai, China.

Fraudulent Certificates Said to Have Been Issued to Chinamen for a Consideration.

The Frauds Reported to Mr. Blaine by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Joseph A. Leonard of Rochester, Minn., the United States Consul at Shanghai.

SAN FRANCISCO, Special Telegram, June 26.—Collector of Port Phelps has made a discovery connecting the United States consul at Shanghai with a scheme to aid unlawful entry of Chinese in this country.

Chinese coming to this country are required to exhibit certificates setting forth their names, business, etc. These certificates are signed by the immigrants, attested by Chinese intendents and the United States consul resident in the city where the papers are issued indorses them with his signature and seal of office.

For some time Collector Phelps has observed that certificates from Shanghai have borne a suspicious appearance. They lacked various essentials of proper issue, although accompanied invariably by the consular seal and attestation.

The United States consul at Shanghai is Joseph A. Leonard of Rochester, Minn.

Collector Phelps finally discovered a certificate which had not been indorsed by the Chinese intendent, but did bear the consul's seal and attestation of correctness. A number of certificates from Shanghai, evidently fraudulent, contained the red seal of the consul and his name.

The collector forwarded three doctored certificates to Secretary of the Treasury Foster. Meanwhile several steamers arrived here from China. A number of Chinese had certificates, and Collector Phelps found that fifteen of them were wrongfully indorsed by Consul Leonard at Shanghai.

The papers were sent to Washington and were examined by Secretary of the Treasury Foster, who has formally reported the fraud to Secretary of State Blaine. In an interview Collector Phelps said:

I don't believe a legal certificate was ever issued from the port. The evidence against our consul is very strong. Chinamen have told me in so many words that they have to pay as high as $200 for a single certificate, and were I secretary of state I would recall Leonard at once. We have enough to do in guarding against tricks of the Chinese themselves without having our own government representatives stoop to the commission of illegal acts for petty bribes.

The above statement represents the view of the collector at San Francisco, based upon what may prove to be incorrect or distorted information. A dispatch received last evening from the PIONEER PRESS correspondent at Washington states that "it was claimed at both the state and treasury departments that no information had been received about the matter except what had appeared the press dispatches." J. A. Leonard, the consul general at Shanghai, is a resident of Rochester, Minn., and was one of the first in this state to receive a federal appointment under President Harrison. He is widely known as a man of ability and high character, and his many friends in Minnesota will hesitate to believe these charges until supported by stronger evidence than the allegations of the collector of the port at San Francisco.

Know Nothing About It.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, June 26. —Nothing could be learned here to-day regarding the story from San Francisco that charges had been made against Mr. Leonard, consul at Shanghai. It was claimed at both state and treasury departments that no information had been received about the matter except what had appeared in the press dispatches this morning.

上海道來文

為照會事查華商赴美執照經
出使大臣擬具照式送交
貴國外部咨復允中國自發此項執照奉飭由通商口岸關道給
發本道擬先照式刊印送由
稅務司配用洋文存關備用如有赴美華商飭令先行報關責成
新關查驗委員會同
稅務司即按照內應載各項詳詢確實驗明形貌量取高矮尺
寸於照用華洋文逐一添註取具殷實舖戶保結送道查明將
照蓋印仍請
貴總領事畫押加印之後送交
稅務司發交該華商收執以便經過外洋各地方呈請驗放俾免
羈阻業經詳奉
北洋通商大臣批准照辦除出示曉諭並分行縣委各員暨函致
蘇撫憲
新關稅務司查照辦理外合就照會為此照會
貴總領事請煩查照施行須至照會者

光緒十五年十二月初八日 西十二月二十九日

Subject - Passports for Chinese Merchants

Shanghai Taotai to Consul
Consul General 29 Dec. 1889

光緒十五年十二月初八日 西十二月二十九日

Translation of a despatch from the Taotai of Shanghai to Consul General Leonard. Dated 29th. December 1889.

In regard to Passports to be issued to Chinese merchants for the purpose of visiting America - the Chinese Minister to America has submitted a draft to the Secretary of State at Washington and that officer gave his approval to its use by China.

My instructions are that the Superintendents of Customs shall issue these Passports. I will prepare blanks in accordance with the prescribed form and send them to the Commissioner of Customs in order that the foreign language may be added. The Passport forms will be kept at the Custom House and when a Chinese merchant desires to visit America he must apply to the Custom House.

The examining Deputy and the Commissioner will fill in the details

details carefully, noting the face, height &c which will be endorsed thereon in English and Chinese. In addition the applicant will be required to furnish a bond with sureties ~~of~~ consisting of men of established business and capital. This Passport will then be sent to the Taotai for his examination and seal.

The Consul General will be requested to endorse and affix his seal to the Passport. After these endorsements it will be returned to the Commissioner of Customs who will deliver it to the Chinese merchant who can then go to America and the various authorities will permit the holder to pass freely.

The foregoing I have reported to the Superintendents of Northern and Southern Trade (the Viceroys Li and Tseng) and the Governor of this Province. They have all approved of this plan.

I am issuing instructions in

in the form of a Proclamation.

The City Magistrate - the Deputies and the Commissioner of Customs have all been notified in the matter.

It is my duty to acquaint you with the foregoing, respectfully requesting your attention.

Seal of Shanghai Daotai.

A true translation

W. S. Emens
Interpreter

OFFICE SUP'VG SPECIAL AGENT
OCT 28 1891

Consular Bureau
ack & file -
Sept 22/91.

No. 145.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, August 13th, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 9 1891
RECEIVED.

File

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Condition of China -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Report as to Foochow.

No. 145.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Aug. 13th 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the condition of affairs in China, generally, since my report by the last mail, has been quiet.

The only exception that has come to my notice has been an apprehension of trouble at Foochow.

In dispatches from Consul Macey, of Foochow, dated July 29th and received by me on the first of August, he stated that there were known to be about a thousand Honan men, many of them discharged soldiers, in that vicinity, and during the

week ending the 25th. Of July, he learned that inflamatory placards had been posted in the gates of Foochow and along the streets in many places. Also, there were reports of trouble in the country.

A meeting of the Consular Body of Foochow was held and a letter was addressed by the Consuls to the High Officials of the Province, and Consul Gracey addressed a communication to the Taotai asking him whether the Tartar General had issued proclamations, as directed by the decree of the Emperor, and asking for copies, if such had been issued.

The Taotai answered that no official dispatch had been received by the authorities of that District, and that whens the Tartar General

and General Governor should have issued proclamations, he would send copies to Consul Gracey. This was evasive, as the Emperor's decree had been published in the official Peking Gazette and was doubtless known to the local authorities.

After consultation by the Consular Body, the British Consul telegraphed to the British Admiral requesting the presence of a British man-of-war.

By a later dispatch from Consul Gracey, of July 31st, received here August 5th, I have been informed that, later, a meeting of the Consuls and all foreigners was held. It was learned that there was most to fear from the presence in the city of two thousand discharged Honan soldiers, without occupation, and six or eight thousand Honan soldiers having for-

eign arms, under the Tartar General; that "placards had been posted through the city calling upon all Buddhists, Taoists, Confucionists, and all Chinese, to rise and exterminate foreigners, putting them to the sword" and several other placards especially directed against the Roman Catholics, with the usual stories of their taking the eyes and hearts of Chinese children to make medicine, and others saying that these people wanted violate the chastity of all Chinese women &c, &c.

At the meeting it was decided that the Consuls should request the Admirals of their respective nationalities to send vessels of war there at once.

Consul Gracey communicated by telegraph with Admiral Bellknap, at Yokohama, and

the U. S. S. Palos, which was at Chinkiang, was ordered by telegraph to Foochow, and left for there on the 3rd of August.

On the evening of the 31st of July Consul Lracey was informed that two placards had been seen in the city calling upon the people to destroy the houses of the American Board Missions in the city.

Consul Lracey closes his dispatch to me as follows:

"We have our preparations
"now matured for either fight
"or flight, and will act as
"circumstances may make nec-
"essary. We think there would
"be no danger at all from Foo-
"chow people alone, but the
"presence of the rioting Nanan
"soldiers make our isolated
"position decidedly perilous".

I understand that there is now

at Foochow, besides the Palos, a British, and I think, also, a French war ship.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Leonard,

Consul General

No. 146

Consulate-General, U. S. A., Shanghai

August 13, 1891.

sent Sept 22

Mr Leonard

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Requisition

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Twenty copies of the recently printed "Regulations of the Consular Court of the United States of America in China" requested.

No. 146

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

August 13, , 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that twenty copies of the recently printed "Regulations for the Consular Courts of the United States of America in China", be sent to this Consulate General for use in the Consular court and for members of the bar in Shanghai.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General

No. 147

From

Consulate-General, U. S. A., Shanghai

August 17 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 19 1891
RECEIVED.

Enclosure 1 copy of despatch sent to Jay 9/20

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

Copied Sept 29, 1891.

SUBJECT:

Marine Insurance.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

A report in conformity with the Department's circular instruction dated March 18, 1891.

No. 147

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

August 17, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

In obedience to the Department's instructions contained in a circular dated March 18, last and received by me June 13, I have the honor to report that the bulk of the marine risks on exports from Shanghai are divided between six local companies. Inclosure numbered 1 contains a statement of the capital etc of these companies taken from a share report dated July 31, 1891 1

Inclosure numbered 2 is a list of the foreign or home companies having agencies in Shanghai and the names of the Agents. 2

In the communication from the Commissioner of Navigation to the Treasury Department dated March 7, he states - 'But, it is believed, other "foreign nations have legal underwriters who "favor the shipping of their flag, and for it

accept

accept rates even lower than the British."

After making inquiries on this point I find that the only plan of preference given by insurance companies doing business in Shanghai is in the class of steamships, as is shown in inclosure 3 which contains a list of current rates on tea and silk from Shanghai.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard.
Consul General.

Three inclosures.

No. 148.

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Aug. 21st, 1891.

Mr Leonard.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

The Condition in China -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No information of disturbances

No. 148.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Aug. 21st, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor and the pleasure of reporting that no disturbance or threatened disturbance, anywhere in China, has come to my notice since the report by the last mail, as contained in my dispatch No. 145, of August 13th.

Since my dispatch No. 129, of May 29th, reporting the riot at Wuhu on the 12th of May, I have reported by every mail as to the condition of affairs.

This is the first time that there has been nothing to report.

I hope it may no longer be necessary to report by every

mail -

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. N. Leonard,
Consul General.

Mr Cridler
Copy & file
6 & W

Telegram

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE. SEP 16 1891

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. SEP 4. 1891 RECEIVED.

Shanghai, Sept. 3. 1891.

Copied 3 times Sept 14. 1891

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY. IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL (MACKAY-BENNETT) CABLES

ALBERT B. CHANDLER, President and General Manager.

JOHN O. STEVENS, Secretary.

Message, NY 73 QH

1 FST., N.W.
TELEPHONE CALL 458.

Words, 25 67

Copied to Mr. Whalton
Copy to Navy Dept.

Sept 3 1891

The following CABLEGRAM received, "Via Commercial Cables," at 4 33 P M.
Subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.

Shanghai To Secretary Whalton
Washington

Shanghai morning that yesterday and all unt no Paper has not noon foreign lines this telegram Tchang Mission property lost

Leonard

Inquiries respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be through the Company's offices, and not by *direct* application to the sender.

Consular Bur
ack & file
Oct 14/91 WHW

No. 149.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 10 1891
RECEIVED

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,
Shanghai ~~August~~ September 4th, 1891.

Jle

Mr Leonard
To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Attacks on foreigners-

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Riot at Ichang and attack on Dr. Greig in Manchuria-

No. 149.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, ~~August~~ September 4th, 1891.

Honorable William L. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report as follows as to attacks on foreigners in China:

Yesterday morning, the 3rd instant, the North China Daily News, of this place, published a telegram from Ichang stating that a riot had occurred there.

The same day I sent the following telegram to you:

"Secretary Wharton,

"Washington -

"Shanghai

"paper this morning has telegram

"that riot at Ichang yesterday

"noon - Missions and all foreign

"property burnt - no lives lost

Leonard."

I also telegraphed the fact to Minister Denby, at Peking, and to rear Admiral Belknap, at Yokohama.

In about two hours and a half, I received the following telegram from Admiral Belknap:

"Have ordered Alliance and "Palos"

Belknap."

The Alliance is now at Chefoo and may be expected here within four days, and the Palos is at Foochow and may be expected here within six or seven days.

The latest details as to the riot at Ichang are contained in a telegram and a news item published in the North China Daily News of this morning, which I enclose.

Ichang is a difficult place to protect, being so far up the

Yangtze river, and the river so shallow and the current so rapid, that it can be reached only by vessels of very light draft, so that much of the year it is impracticable to keep a gun boat there.

The Paoluna, the vessel mentioned in the dispatch, is a merchant and passenger steamer running between Shanghai and Ichang.

This outbreak at Ichang is a confirmation of the general belief here, that foreigners are not safe in any of the ports without the presence of gun boats.

Since my report by the last mail, some details have been received here of an outrageous attack on Dr Greig, an Irish missionary, near Kirin in Manchuria.

I enclose a communication published in the Shanghai Mercury.

of August 29th, giving the facts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

Two enclosures.

Enclosure No. 1.

From the North China Daily News, September 4th 1891.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By special telegram to the "North-China Daily News."

THE RIOT AT ICHANG.

We received last night from our Correspondent the following telegram:

Ichang, 3rd September, 6.15 P.M.

There was no warning of any trouble. The American and Catholic Missions, and Messrs. Cain's, Aldridge's, and Deans' houses are burned, and Mr. Cockburn's looted. The Franciscan Sisters, and one of the Fathers, are badly hurt. All are now on board the *Paohua*. The Customs are armed.

Some further information as to the riot at Ichang is published this morning, apart from that contained in our leading article in another column. The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. have heard nothing from their Ichang agent with regard to any damage being done to the Company's property, and it seems probable that the attack was directed solely against foreign residences. These are in a row along the river bank. The two most prominent buildings in the small foreign settlement belong to the Roman Catholic Mission, of which Bishop Christisens is the resident head. Under him are about a dozen foreign priests and nuns. Of these premises, one house, the furthest away from the city, is a fine new one. The other is at the city end, behind the China Merchants' godowns. Next to the latter (proceeding away from the city) are some small foreign houses occupied by the Customs staff; then comes the temple, used as a Custom House; then two houses built by Mr. Archibald Little; then the British Consulate, a Chinese house more or less altered and improved; then a house built by the late Captain Yankowsky, and occupied by the Rev. H. and Mrs. Sowerby, of the American Episcopalian Mission; then a bungalow inhabited by the Rev. G. and Mrs. Cockburn, of the Church of Scotland Mission; then a house formerly occupied by a Customs employé; and finally the new Catholic Mission buildings already mentioned. Behind these, about a quarter of a mile away, is a camp usually containing about 200 soldiers. If the latter are still under the command of Brigadier-General Lo, they should have been of value in restraining the mob, as that officer has always had the reputation of being friendly to foreigners and of having his men well in hand. The foreign settlement is about a quarter of a mile from the walls of Ichang. The Taotai lives at Shahsi, about 70 miles further down the river. In addition to the residences mentioned, the Church of Scotland Mission has, in the city, mission premises, which, being Chinese houses, have probably escaped. The *Kiangtung*, which comes direct from Ichang, is due at Shanghai to-day, and will no doubt bring information as to the state of the place shortly before the riot broke out. Bishop Boone, of the American Episcopal Mission, left Shanghai last week on his annual visitation to Hankow and Ichang, but it is not known whether he has reached the latter place.

Enclosure No. 2

From the Shanghai Mercury,

August 29th 1891.

MOUKDEN.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 21st, 1891.

Let me hastily tell you of an extraordinary event which happened in this peaceful province a week ago, the particulars of which have just come to hand. It is another case of the Foreigner kidnapping children. Dr. Greig of the Irish Presbyterian Mission had been paying his monthly visit to Kirin to dispense medicine and was returning to K'wan-ch'êng-tzu. Eight *li* outside the former city a number of little boys (truants from school as was afterwards learned) accosted him by name, and asked him if he was returning to K'wan-ch'êng-tzu. Replying in the affirmative he rode on. His cart coming on behind overtook the boys 15 *li* out of the city. On being told in answer to their question that it was Dr. Greig's cart they declared their intention of following it. On hearing this the carter said he was going to Moukden instead of Kwan-ch'eng-tzu, and, together with Dr. Greig's dispenser, dissuaded them from following. For some distance further they followed the cart, then disappeared. After reaching an inn 40 *li* from Kirin nothing special transpired until about midnight when Dr. Greig was rudely wakened by a firm grip of a strong hand on his throat, and on opening his eyes he found half a dozen soldiers (who turned out to be the Governor-General's personal body-guards) standing over him on the *K'ang*. Having fastened him securely they belaboured him most unmercifully with the backs of their old swords, then dragged him to the mud floor. His hands were tied behind his back and a rough foot was planted firmly on his neck. While in this helpless position he was again beaten with swords and sticks until his body was a mass of bruises. At this stage, he was asked "Where is the child? He replied that he knew nothing about the child; in fact he did not grasp the drift of their question. Under the impression that he was in the hands of *banditti* and entirely at their mercy he offered to purchase his release with money, but was met by the rude rejoinder "We don't want your money but your life." The attack was now renewed with increased severity. Ordered to rise, he could not. With his hands still behind his back he was then dragged to the foot of an upright post in the room and suspended to it. In this agonising position with his toes just touching the ground, but affording no support whatever to his body he was allowed to remain for almost an hour. Finding that their victim was in a swooning condition they lowered him. He repeatedly asked for a drop of water, but it was refused. They kept him lying in his pyjamas on the cold floor for a long time, then seeing dangerous symptoms of death, they abated their fury and permitted his dispenser to give him a little brandy and water. The assault altogether lasted four hours. When he recovered a little he begged to be allowed to go home, but the wretches refused. He then wrote a short note to Mrs. Greig, but it was intercepted by the soldiers. Eventually the dispenser eluded their vigilance and bribed a man to take another note.

The soldiers took him back to Kirin a prisoner, and arrived a little after midnight. Even at that untimely hour the whole city was astir. Crowds peered into the cart to catch a sight of the notorious kidnapper. By order of the Governor-General he was compelled to go to an inn instead of to his own dispensary. For three days he was locked up and treated as a prisoner. It was only on the fourth day that the Governor thought it worth while to send a messenger to enquire about his wounds.

It seems that the soldiers acted on orders from headquarters, for when Dr. Greig asked to be allowed to live in his own dispensary the officer in charge of the escort said he was merely obeying the orders from the Governor-General. Two days afterwards Dr. Greig telegraphed to the British Consul at Newchwang to ask the Taotai to order a small escort as he meditated returning to K'wan-ch'êng-tzu, and can you believe it, the mendacious scoundrel, Ch'ang Hsun, the Governor-General of Kirin had to audacity to reply to the Taotai, "No troops in the city, all gone to the eastern mountains to capture robbers." So the escort of, say a couple of men, was flatly refused. So much for the British Lion. In this connexion you will doubtless be astounded to hear the recent Imperial Edict in reference to the protection of Foreigners was entirely suppressed by the Kirin Goveror-General and no intimation whatever was given to the public.

Full particulars have been telegraphed to Peking, but perhaps the British Lion is asleep just now.

Dr Greig I am very happy to say is recovering as quickly as could be expected.

Consular Bill
Ack. file
LotW

No. 150

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
OCT 30 1891

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 16 1891
RECEIVED

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, September 11th, 1891.

File

Mr Leonard.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Riots in China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Details of riot at Ichang - Threatened riots at Hankow and Wuchang &c.

No. 150.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Sept. 11th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch No. 149, of September 4th, informing you of the riot at Ichang, I now have the honor to transmit herewith, an account of the riot as published in the North China Daily News of this morning, which I think is reliable. This is the first detailed account received here.

The fact stated in this account, of soldiers joining with the rioters is a confirmation of the general opinion of foreigners here that however well disposed the Chinese local authorities may be, they can not be depended on to control their soldiery; that the only protection for

foreigners in China is on the foreign governments.

The French war ship Lepic, which left Hankow for Ichang, after the riot, found it impossible to get up there because of the difficulties of navigation to which I referred in my dispatch No 149, and returned to Hankow. It is believed that no war vessel out here is of light enough draft to go up there and return. It is impracticable to protect any place on the river above Hankow.

Three days ago there were apprehensions of riot at Hankow, and a day later at Wuchang, which is on the opposite side of the Yangtze river, but no news has reached here of an actual outbreak.

The British men-of-war Alacrity and Linnet were at Hankow and the French man-of-war Inconstant has gone there from Kiukiang, making with the Lepic,

four war ships to protect Hankow and Wuchang-

The British captain commanding had an interview with Viceroy Chang Chih-tung at Wuchang, in which the Viceroy asserted positively that he could and would prevent any disturbance - He is considered one of the strongest of the Viceroys, and one of the most likely to entirely control his subordinates and enforce his orders. Both Wuchang and Hankow are within his jurisdiction-

The United States men-of-war Alliance and Palos are now at Shanghai - I understand that the Palos is expected to go up the Yangtze in a day or two, and the Alliance to stay here for the present, awaiting orders-

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. Leonard,

Consul General.

One enclosure

Enclosure -

From the North China Daily News, September 11th 1891 -

THE ICHANG RIOT.

(FROM AN EYE-WITNESS AND SUFFERER.)

For several months a riot at Ichang has been feared by those having access to reliable sources of information, yet at 0.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 2nd September, it came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, taking the most wary by surprise, and the programme was carried out with a thoroughness and dispatch which are altogether unprecedented. There was no indication of danger until the signal of attack was given, and in twenty minutes all was over. Nothing was left to chance; everything was carefully planned and in no sense can the Ichang riot be attributed to popular excitement or the rash act of a European. The pretext for collecting a crowd was cunningly devised. On Tuesday, 1st September, a child was brought to the Roman Catholic Convent, and the ordinary papers were duly signed making it over to the Sisters. The child was represented to be a girl (only girls were received at the Convent), and when it was discovered to be a boy, the circumstance caused some uneasiness. On Wednesday morning parties appeared at the Convent declaring their child had been stolen, and saying it was within. In due course the child was produced and delivered to the claimants. Meanwhile a crowd had collected, but nothing serious was suspected, although, as was proper under the circumstances, information was sent to the Magistrate. But the ringleaders had also gone clamouring to the *yamén*, collecting the dregs of the city as they went along. Instead of shutting the *yamén* doors and keeping all parties concerned under restraint until the case was investigated, the Magistrate with his runners and body guard proceeded to the Convent, taking the crowd from the city along with him. The military commandant of the rank of Chêntai, was also on the scene with a large number of soldiers, and some show was made of protecting the Convent. All at once a rush was made for the house in the adjoining compound belonging to the American Episcopal Mission. The gate was smashed in; two trumpets were blown, and a man beating his breast shouted out: "Come on brothers, slay the foreigners; I am willing to die for you." The riot had commenced; yet up to the last moment so paltry did the whole thing appear and so little sign was there of anything stirring going to happen, that the coolies whom the Rev. Mr. Sowerby had carrying earth in the compound never left off their work or went to see what was doing next door.

In came the rioters with a rush; one of the foremost men snatching a spade from a coolie and aiming a murderous blow at Mr. Sowerby, who managed to disarm this assailant and evade another. The coolies shouted at him to run for his life, and none too soon, for the mob was of the most desperate character and bent on murder from the very first. By jumping a fence and running for life Mr. Sowerby was just able to reach the Consulate in an exhausted condition, with a sprained ankle, and exposed hatless to the midday sun. From the Consulate Mr. Sowerby was able to get on board the *Paohua* with no further adventure.

To set fire to the American Mission house was the work of an instant, and as soon as the signal of destruction was given *yamén* runners and soldiers fell back, nor did either military or civil mandarins give a single order to protect life or property. It is particularly to be noted that against Mr. Sowerby, whose house was the first to be burned, there was not even the semblance of a grudge. In less time than it takes to write it, the torch was applied to the Convent, the sisters, seven in number and of various nationalities (French, German and British) escaping as best they could down a lane to the river, escorted by Father Braun, a very powerful man, and formerly an officer in the German army. To give them their due, officials and soldiers also escorted the sisters. The mandarins seemed to receive some rough usage; the Chêntai's hat being knocked off, an indignity which the natives speak of with bated breath and evidently consider of more gravity than everything else that has occurred. As soon as the steep bank of the river was reached, the sisters were thrown headlong over it by the very soldiers who had aided in their protection so far, an incident fortunately noticed on board the *Paohua* which was anchored opposite, and Captain Lewis instantly launched a boat, which proceeded to the rescue and found the sisters and Father Braun exposed to the full fury of a shower of missiles, in a sampan without oars into which they had scrambled. The ship's boat took the sampan in tow and the whole party were soon in safety on board the *Paohua* which had steam up to run down any boatloads of rioters who might attempt to board, and was defended by the repeating rifles of Captain Lewis, Mr. Moore and Mr. Grouleff. Right down to the river bank the orphans in the Convent had clung to the sisters, but here they were violently seized by the soldiers and kept back. It is suspected that a number of children must have been burned in the Convent: one, unable to walk, could not have escaped. On reaching the *Paohua* the sisters presented a pitiable sight, their long robes being covered with blood, and one has been so badly wounded that she is still unable to rise. Father Braun, who acted nobly throughout, shielding the sisters with his own person, has received a very severe cut on the head, not to mention contusions and bruises all over the body.

From the Convent the rioters made a rush to the river front and went tearing down the Bund, the ringleaders armed with pickaxes and knives, the rest with such weapons as they could lay their hands on.

Down the lane at the end of the Consulate and along the street in front of it they swept with the violence of a tropical storm, but not a finger was lifted against the Consulate. The house, owned by a native—a mandarin's secretary—in which the Rev. Mr. Deans and Dr. Pirie of the Church of Scotland Mission lived; Capt. Cain's house (empty), the mat shed in front of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co's godown, Mr. Creagh's house inhabited by Dr. Aldridge of the Customs, and the Franciscan Mission, were fired simultaneously. The pickaxes made short work of the doors, and no time was wasted by the slightest attempt to loot. Mr. Cockburn was in a boat on the river within 50 yards of the scene and saw the whole thing done with a quickness and precision which leave no room to doubt that all had been planned beforehand and that each man knew exactly what to do, a conclusion which is forced home by the fewness of the number of the active rioters, not over half a hundred at the outside, and the strange coincidence that no attempt whatever was made to burn Mr. Cockburn's own house, which adjoins Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co's on the one side and Dr. Aldridge's on the other.

This is what took place at one house, and it is substantially what took place at all: as soon as the door was staved in, the boy was seized and at the risk of his life asked to point out where the foreigner kept his silver: "He keeps none, but changes Hankow cheques at the native cash shops."

"Then, where is your kerosene tin?" and the house was blazing in an instant.

The plans were well laid, and, what is far more difficult to secure, the ringleaders kept perfect command all through the proceedings. As has been remarked, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co's property was fired and the mat shed burned down. On this their Chinese agent and compradores fell on their knees and implored the rioters not to burn the godown as it contained only goods belonging to natives. The request was granted on condition that the goods were removed within three days, when the godown would be burned. A petition was also made that Mr. Cockburn's house might be spared as it adjoined the godown and the one would set fire to the other. A Mandarin was also in Mr. Cockburn's compound vociferating: "Do not burn Mr. Cockburn's house, you all know him, he has been here over ten years and does works of charity (*hao-sz*); take anything you want, but do not burn his house." Some sinologue may be able to explain whether it be more honourable to have one's goods stolen than burned as being too vile for a Chinaman too handle. One fact is clear; the original plan was to loot and not to burn the house of the Revd. Mr. Cockburn, of the Church of Scotland Mission, with the celerity with which all others were fired by the ringleaders, who carried kerosene and gunpowder along with them. All entreaties to spare it came too late.

As for the Consulate, a native building belonging to Mr. Little, it was never attacked, and the Consul remained inside in perfect security. No pretence of protecting it by soldiers was made until all was over.

There is a shrewd suspicion that the ringleaders may have taken their cue from a remark of His Excellency the Viceroy of the Province, that those murdered at Wusueh were nobody in particular, and concluded that so long as they kept their hands off officials, the punishment meted out would not be grievous.

True to the traditions of the service, the Customs staff stood to arms, but had only to present their bayonets to keep back stragglers, for here, also, the rioters made no real attack. Yet they made it sufficiently clear that their favours were distributed to all foreigners with strict impartiality. The land bought for the site of a new Custom House was taken possession of, the fine tennis lawn destroyed, and such other mischief done as the place afforded opportunity. At the new Consulate in course of building the strong gate of the compound was broken to pieces and teakwood doors and window frames torn from their position, the place becoming a thorough wreck. All the wood and builders' materials, and quantities of the very bricks were carried off, and at the date of writing the public are freely helping themselves to whatever remains.

A freak of the riot which would tax even the perfervid imagination of the author of 'Defensio Populi' to explain, is that the extensive mission premises of the Church of Scotland, within the city, remain intact. Up to the very moment of the riot, male and female Schools, dispensary, hospital, not to speak of that terrible red rag, preaching in the Church, both forenoon and afternoon, were carried on.

Amidst all the ferment the very existence of the Mission was overlooked alike by Mandarins and rowdies. The only people who manifested the slightest interest were the patients who came in nearly the usual number and took no pains to conceal their annoyance that Dr. Pirie was prevented from attending to them in the ordinary way. Not till Friday did the Mission receive any attention. Long before that time the bund was covered with the tents of soldiers guarding the blackened and battered ruins. Already, some twenty scholars, children of heathen parents, had resumed their places in the school, but casual remarks were now heard on the street that the premises had been left without official recognition or protection.

The schoolmaster now went to the *yamén* and stated that when all the officials had gone out of the city and proved themselves unable to prevent a riot, he had remained at his post and succeeded in preventing any mischief being done to property within the city walls; but the time had come when he must either be told to leave, in which case the property would be left to its fate, or something must be done to show publicly that the place was protected. A ray of hope dawned on the Magistrate at once. He could at least report all foreign property, within the city to be safe and sound. Without delay, four runners were sent by the Chihsien, and a like number by the Chifu, with strict injunctions to arrest any one causing the slightest annoyance. The American Episcopal Mission in a native house within the city, the R.C. Mission within the city also in a native house, and the Church of Scotland Mission Station outside the North gate are all of them safe. No protection was given, but everything was as quiet as on ordinary occasions. If Christianity be offensive to the Chinese and Mission work felt to be a grievance, it is passing strange that the very centres of proselytising should not have a single stone cast at them. What happened at Ichang should convince all parties that it is not this or that individual class of Europeans that is aimed at, but all Europeans without distinction of nationality or occupation.

But it is time to tell how it fared with the residents about whom you have not already heard. They were Mrs. Roberts and daughter, of Shanghai, visitors to Ichang, Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn and five children, Dr. Pirie, Mr. Deans, and Mr. McNair of the C.I.M., from Shasi. After a variety of adventures and remarkable concomitances of favourable incidents, all reached the s.s. *Paohua* in safety, for which a debt of gratitude is due to Captain Lewis, the ship's boat in command of Mr. Grouleff having not only rescued the R. C. Missionaries, but also picked up Dr. Pirie, Mr. Deans and Mr. McNair, similarly exposed to a shower of stones, in a sampan with a broken oar.

Mr. Cockburn brought off Mrs. Roberts and daughter with his own family to the steamer, and immediately returned to see if he could carry from his house a few things of special value that can never be replaced. He was too late; but succeeded in getting an excellent view of what actually took place. Seeing numbers of soldiers mixed in the crowd he insisted on the boatman putting him ashore, feeling confident he would be protected from personal violence. The reply he got was "Soldiers will not strike soldiers." "That one and that one and that one," pointing to men armed with pickaxes and foremost in the riot; "these are all soldiers with their coats off!" Seeing how matters stood and with stones coming from the shore fast and thick, there was no help for it but to return to the steamer by a long *détour*.

Were anything more needed to show the utter helplessness and incompetence of the mandarins, the proof is not far to seek. On Wednesday afternoon two of the Customs' staff walked down to Mr. Cockburn's house, and amidst the general wreck particularly noticed that the carpet was still on the sitting-room floor, whilst the compound was already occupied by a Lieutenant and company of soldiers, who to make doubly sure that no stragglers should enter had barricaded the door and pitched a tent across it. Mr. Cockburn and Dr. Pirie went to the house on Thursday and found the carpet gone, the floor bearing evidence of the tacks having been carefully extracted. The inevitable conclusion is that the carpet was appropriated by the Lieutenant himself. During the whole time the bund has been full of mandarins on horseback and in chairs rubbing shoulders with people openly carrying away plunder of every description from half-burnt wood to a silver tea service, which was observed to be taken to a house next door to a *yamén*. By Friday everything worth taking was gone, and then the official wrath burst forth against the poor people who came to get a little firewood cheaply.

Crowds of those caught with burdens of charred wood have been lodged in the *yamén*, but the mandarins durst not lay a finger on any of the real criminals. They are no doubt prepared to inflict any punishment demanded by foreign powers on the miserable creatures they have arrested, the very utmost limit of whose offences does not exceed petty theft. More than all this, there was an open attempt to commence the riot ten days before it actually occurred. At that date three Chinese entered the Scotch Mission by the back door, loudly demanding to be shown the place where the foreigners picked out children's eyes. Making their way to the Church, in which a native helper was preaching they commenced tossing the seats about and shouting abuse which need not be repeated. Then seeing the various proclamations which have been issued in reference to the riots on the lower river posted up in front of the Church, one of them went up to them and shouted out, "These too are fabrications of the foreigners. Not one of them is genuine, nor bears the proper seals. I am an official myself and know the seals to be forgeries, see, here is a proper seal," pulling something from his pocket. By this time a crowd had collected, but contrary to expectation, the people of the neighbourhood, among them a military graduate, stoutly interfered, saying they all knew what was done in the Mission, and they would permit no disturbance to be raised by such slanderous statements. Then taking him by the shoulders they forcibly ejected him and saw him in safety to his home. What he said was not all false. He actually turned out to be a military officer, named Wang, of the rank of Wai-wei. Through the Consul, who personally examined the witnesses, the Chêntai was informed of what had taken place, and a reply was received that Mr. Wang had got a black mark put against his name, three of them being enough to ruin a man. After what has transpired, the sooner the other two black marks are added the better.

The bearing Ichang has on the rest of China cannot be appreciated without knowing that the Chêntai is an official of exceptional honesty and energy, who has hitherto been regarded with good reason as very friendly to Europeans. For China, his soldiers are in an excellent state of discipline. But he is a Hunan man, and his soldiers are from Hunan. Hunan people in the employment of officials are at the bottom of everything. Of the Chehsien, not much need be said. He was on the Chinese commission as to steamers running to Chungking, and was looked up to as a sort of leader, having had experience in dealing with foreigners at some former period of his career. Such a name did he make for himself when the s.s. *Kuling* was stopped from going to Chungking that he is now made the ruler of Ichang.

There is but one recommendation to make as to settlement. Let the punishment fall on the officials, the only culpable, if not criminal parties that can be found. Let there be no demand for the cutting off of heads; the creatures taken into custody on

Friday are deserving only of our pity.

The writer cannot conclude without a public acknowledgment to Captain Lewis, Mr. Moore and Mr. Grouleff of the s.s. *Paohua*, the only parties who could render assistance to those in danger. The Customs staff could, and would have made short work of the rioters before they had gone very far—the most courageous of Hunan braves respect a foreigner with a rifle. Greatly to their own chagrin, they had no option but to stay on the Customs premises. The kindness shown to the fugitives on board the s.s. *Paohua* was unbounded. Rooms, wardrobes, everything was placed at their service and pressed on their acceptance, those in command sleeping on deck. Those who were at Ichang on the 2nd September, have no higher hope than to be near practical seamen in the next trouble they may get into.

It only remains to be stated that those in the riot simply escaped in the clothes they stood in. They saved absolutely nothing, and the houses fired were burned to the ground. Mr. Cockburn's house is as completely wrecked and ruined as if it had been burned with the rest. Without a single hitch the rioters carried out their plans with thoroughness, with the single exception of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's & Co. godown, where a compromise was effected. Fortunately there has been no loss of life, but infuriated men brandishing knives mean murder, and had the *Paohua* not been in port there would have been a sadder tale to tell.

Another correspondent, under date 4th instant, says that the mob after burning down Captain Cain's house pulled down the walls and uprooted the trees in the compound. The foreigners to the number of nine, were under arms to protect the Consulate and Customs. They each received 20 rounds of ball ammunition, but did not need to fire their guns, for their bayonets were sufficient to keep the mob back. The *Paohua* was kept back till the arrival of the *Tehhsing*. The people in the city were still very excited on the 4th, but otherwise things were quiet. The mandarins, however were quite unable to cope with the rioters. None of the C. N. Co.'s property was burnt.

From another letter we learn that the mob on the 3rd threatened to blow up the Custom House with bags of gunpowder, but fortunately they did not carry out their threat.

Information received by H.B.M.'s Office of Works at Shanghai confirms the news of the destruction of the new British Consulate at Ichang. At the time of the outbreak, the walls, which were of brick, had reached a height of about four feet from the ground, and the scaffolding had just been fixed. The rioters tore down the scaffolding and all the woodwork and carried it off, besides knocking down all the brickwork they had time to attend to. All the materials for the building had been sent from Shanghai, a process which will now have to be repeated—at Ichang's expense.

No. 151.

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Sept. 15th, 1891.

Mr Leonard,

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Circulars -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledging receipt of circulars from Department of State -

No. 151.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Sept 15th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton -

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following circulars from the Department of State:

June 15th - Proclamation of the President in relation to Fur seal fisheries -

June 17th - In relation to scientific and professional organizations -

June 20th - In relation to certification of Chinese -

June 23rd - In relation to name of country of origin on goods,

June 25th - In relation to the World's Columbian Commission -

June 26th - In relation to cases
of suspected undervaluation -
July 1st - In relation to admin-
istration of cities -
July 14th - In relation to port
of shipment -

These circulars and instructions will receive my best attention -

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

No. 153

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai September 19th 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 27 1891
RECEIVED

Mr. J. A. Lenard,

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Acknowledgment.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Ack. 43.

No. 152.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, September 19th 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 43, of July 27th.

I will hereafter duplicate clippings from newspapers when sent as enclosures - as you direct.

I have not been in the habit of doing so, because I supposed the requirement of duplicate by paragraph 118 of the Consular Regulations was only in case when the newspaper itself was sent.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Lamont,

Consul General.

Consular Bureau
Ack. full
10 & W

No. 153.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Septembre 25th, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 27 1891
RECEIVED.

Mr. Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Affairs in China

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Report of events since my last report.

No. 153-

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Sept. 25th, 1891-

Honorable William F. Wharton-

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report as follows as to the condition in China:

Since my last report in dispatch No. 50, of September 11th, it having been found impossible to send a gun boat up the Yangtze river to Ichang, a river steamer has been chartered by the British Navy and some thirty or forty marines sent on it from Hankow to Ichang.

There has been a great deal of uneasiness at Hankow and at Wuchang on the opposite side of the Yangtze river-

On the 20th instant I got a

letter from Consul Andrews of Hankow informing me that the Captain of the French Gunboat who was expected to defend the Foreigners at Ichang, which is not a consulate, had given notice that he would not anchor off there, and would defend the concession of Hankow, only, leaving only the British gun boats to be relied on. There were two British gun boats at Hankow.

Consul Andrews suggested that it would be well if a United States gun boat could be spared to go there. The United States ships Williamsburg and Palos were here.

After consultation with Commander McCauley, of the Williamsburg, I telegraphed to Consul Andrews as follows:

"Your letter received. If "actual trouble occurs, or seriously "threatened, telegraph and Palos can "go."

"Dear Mrs. Gordon:

"Please accept my sincere sympathy in the loss of your husband. I know how much you will miss him, but you have the consolation of knowing that he lived a long and useful life, and that he was loved and respected by all who knew him. Only a few days before his death he was honored by the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Illinois. He was very happy over this honor, and it was a great pleasure to him to receive it.

"Please call on me if I can be of any service to you.

"Sincerely yours,

"Mrs. Gordon,

"Champaign, Illinois."

In a few hours I received in answer, the following telegram:

"Students going away, all quiet "today."

On Saturday, the 12th instant, a seizure was made by the Chinese Customs authorities at Shanghai, of some arms and ammunition which it was attempted to smuggle from Hong Kong to Chinkiang, comprising several hundred Winchester rifles, cartridges &c. Some half a dozen foreigners, British subjects, the apparent leader a foreign employe of the Chinese Customs service, are believed to have brought the arms here. These men have not been arrested, but it is generally believed that the leader has been employed by the secret society Kolao Hui and that the arms were intended for use in an insurrection.

There has been apprehension of riots at Foochow for some time

It is from Henry Fleming to Jim Conklin:

"Richard Perry came, all Paul Perry."

On Sunday, the 12th instant a daughter was born to the Rhinelander residence at Shrewsbury.

If ever there was a man who deserved the Victoria Cross, Captain Hawkins is the man. Some daring deed, requiring the most determined bravery, must be performed before a Victoria Cross can be obtained. Our soldiers are daring enough, but they have not been opposed, but it is generally believed that the Duke has been employed by the Government to send Captain Hawkins on a mission of importance.

Miss Lee has left Beechwood to visit at Rosedale for some time.

past -

On Wednesday, the 23rd instant, I got the following telegram from Admiral Balkenap, who is at Yokohama =

"In trouble imminent
"Foochow."

About the time of receiving this telegram I learnd that the British and French Consuls General here had received intimations of trouble and were corresponding by telegraph with their consuls at Foochow.

I telegraphed to Consul Cracy, of Foochow, and that night received a telegram from him stating:

"Reports seem to confirm pro-
"posed attack on arsenal."

By inquiries here I found that Chinese officials at Shanghai had received information, which, however, they could not rely on, that there was a plot for Chinese insurgents

Dear -

On Thursday, the 23rd inst.
I got the following telegram from
Colonel Goethals, who is at
Washington =

"It would increase
efficiency"

Colonel Mc Lure of course
Mr Ridgway & General Crozier be-
cause they are serving in this
country as Army officers
Secretary of War

I telegraphed to General Crozier
& Ridgway, and that night re-
ceived a telegram from this effect
ing:

"Colonel Mc Lure is considered im-
portant at present."

The impression that I have that
Colonel Goethals and Secretary Garrison
may even now rely on, that Mc
Lure is debt for Chinese Legation

headed by foreigners, to seize ships of a Chinese fleet at Foochow. Whether the report of the burning of the arsenal had any connection with this report I can not tell, but I think it was a later report.

I sent Admiral Belknap the following telegram, and wrote to him by this mail:

"There have been
"reports at Shanghai of intention of
"conspirators to attack Chinese fleet
"at Foochow. Can not tell how re-
"liable. Consul Gumey telegraphs Re-
"ports seem to confirm proposed at-
"tack on arsenal.

I think it probable that such precautions have been taken at Foochow, that any insurrection, if intended, has been averted.

On the same day, the 23rd, it was reported here that an insurrection had occured among the Chinese soldiers at Ningpo, but on tel-

Lundi 19 Janvier, le soir à dîner
je reçois billet de Marchere.
Michelin me répond qu'il me laissait
à ma pensée d'aller comme je voudrais
mais Mais répond à moi mal à
tout à Point il vaut à Lalo à
Paris.

Grand rhumatisme Mardi 20
Mercredi Jeudi, sans sortir de
Chez lui Mais Mardi

"Mon cher ami
"Depuis ce dernier j'ai reçu
"Impossible alors de vous
"de Marchere. Ce mot s'il vous
"plaît, pourrait donner Espoir de
"Mais dans la supposition désagréable
"rait pas arrivé.

A Mais il Paraît Mais avait
pas encore leur Lalo et
Marchere, Mais sans connaissance
individuel, Mais leur amitié.

Ce Mis dans Sept ou 23 ou 24
vous répondre sur Mais ou vicissitudes
Mais Mais accueil auprès Mais Chimie
médecin et chirurgien, Mais ou la-

graphing to Consul Fowler there, I got answer:

"No trouble of any "kind here."

I have been informed on what I believe is good authority, that a few days ago a riot of Chinese soldiers occured in a country district in Ling Nai Nsiew, on Chusan Island, at the mouth of the Yungtze river, and a Catholic Chapel was torn down and the priest driven away.

The official examinations at the provincial capitals are now about over and the crowds of students are leaving for their homes, and danger to foreigners from that source is probably over for the present.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General.

DEPT

Consular Bureau
Ack. & file.

No. 154

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, September 28th, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 10 1891
RECEIVED

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Dispatch No. 47 from Consul at Amoy to Department of State -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Transmitting and approving request for leave of absence -

No. 154.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai September 28th, 1894.

Honorable William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, dispatch No. 47, of September 22nd, from Consul Bedloe, of Amoy, to the Department of State, requesting leave of absence with permission to visit the United States; and I hereby approve his said request.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard

Consul General.

No. 155

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A., Shanghai

Sept 30" , 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 10 1891
RECEIVED.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledgment.

No. 155-

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Sept 30th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following circulars:

July 17th - In reference to Transit invoices

July 20th - In reference to Signatures to Invoices

July 27th - In reference to Production of Bill of Purchase-

August 20th - Transmitting Executive Order -

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General-

No. 156.

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai October 6th, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 10 1891
RECEIVED

To Treas Nov. 21/91

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

Dept Nov 21/91

Copied Nov. 21. 1891

SUBJECT:

Answer to Department's instruction No. 45, of August 25th 1891.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Explanation of issue of certificates of identification.

No. 156.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, October 6th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's instruction No. 45, dated August 25th, together with the enclosures:

1 From the Treasury Department, July 31st 1891.

2 From the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, July 23rd 1891.

I am called upon, by you, for "an explanation in relation to the "Consular officers of the United "States at Kanagawha and "Shanghai issuing unauthorized "certificates of identification."

I respectfully refer the Department to my dispatches to the

Department No. 141, of July 21st, and No. 144, of August 11th, in which this whole matter is fully explained, and from which it will be seen that there has been no irregular or unauthorized issue at this Consulate General.

The second enclosure in your instruction is a lengthy and labored attempt on the part of the Collector of Customs at San Francisco to make out a charge against me of "taking entire charge of "the business, not visaing the "certificates when brought to him "with satisfactory proof of the truth "of the statements made in them, "as the law contemplates, but "getting up the original papers, "the only genuineness apparently "in the whole of which is his "own seal and signature."

Were this charge true I would be guilty of having stamped a form of passport in the English and

Chinese language, of having had it printed, filled in particulars of the subject of China alleged to be a party to the fraud and forged the seal of Taotai of Shanghai, as well as his signature.

The charge is so grossly absurd on its face, that it is difficult to conceive that it was expected to be believed.

These statements of the Collector are simply and entirely false. The charge is an invention and fabrication, in every particular.

As I have shown in Dispatches Nos 141 and 144, the certificates or passports visaed by me have been made out at the Yamen of the Taotai and the Chinese Customs House, sent to me by the Taotai's messenger, visaed by me and returned to him.

There can be no doubt that the Taotai, whose titles are translated,

"Intendant of the Sze Seng T'ai
Circuit and Superintendent of Cus-
toms charged with the conduct of
International affairs at Shang-
hai"; is a proper officer and
one authorized to issue such
documents.

He has issued them and I have
visaed them, in the ordinary
course of business.

The Collector says: "If the
"Chinese government was to autha
"ize any one to issue these pap
"ers does it not stand to reason
"the authorization would be given
"to some one in Hong Kong from
"which port ninety nine per cent
"of all Chinese embark for this
"country."

It certainly does stand to rea-
son that the San Francisco Col-
lector is not informed in contemporary
history, or he would see the incon-
veniences of the government of
China issuing passports or cer-

"Richmond of the Sun Prairie
Fireside and Independent of Dane
County Democrat will be published
Professional offices at Stoughton
Wis. It is Everyday Office and
Free Conference to Union Block
Downtown."

We have issued these cards & have
issued them in the ordinary
course of business.

The Editor says: "If the
"Union Pacific would do with Hog
"as they are to issue their Hog
"as they did about to pay
"the contingencies would be given
"to some one in Hog Hog Hog
"which Hog Hog might give good
"Hog to Hog Hog Hog Hog Hog
"Hog."

It certainly does about to pay
on that the Sun Prairie Co.
Hog for its Hog Hog Hog Hog
Hog Hog to be used for the Hog
Hog of the Hog Hog Hog Hog
Hog Hog Hog Hog Hog Hog

tificate of identification in a British colony where the Chinese government is not represented by even a consul.

The Collector assumes to show by the statements of some Chinamen that "the Chinese portion "of the documents are not signed "at all and the red stamp in the "center purporting to be a seal "is not, in their opinion, a seal."

This statement, gravely made in an official paper, shows the Collector's credulity to be equal to his ignorance of the matter he is writing about.

The documents undoubtedly came from Taotai and were recognized by the Interpreter of this Consulate General as bearing the signature and seal usually affixed to his official documents. There can be no question that the red stamp on the passports is the Taotai's seal.

Plaintiff by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald
Plaintiff entered into the following
agreement in writing with the
Town Council.

The Council agrees to allow
Mr. Richmond to erect Picture
House that "The Picture Pavilion"
"in the Pavement now used as the
"Cattle Pound for a term of
"five years on the following"
"terms and conditions."

This agreement, made this
day of April, between the
Council of the Borough of the one part
and Mr. Richmond of the other part.

The Pavement immediately
in front of the Pavilion is to be
occupied by the Picture House
Mr. Richmond agrees not to use
any of the seats for the Picture
House. There are to be provided
seats in the Picture House.

as I have no opportunity of submitting such documents to the keen scrutiny of the Collector at San Francisco or to his friends Wong Sam and others, [who there is no reason to believe have any familiarity with Chinese or any other official documents.] I act on the opinion of the official interpreter of this Consulate General, who has had several years experience as such and is thoroughly familiar with the Taotai's official style, and my own opinion and judgment -

I would direct the attention of the Department to the fact that when the passengers holding these certificates were refused admittance at San Francisco the Taotai was telegraphed to and communicated with me, and as a result, I telegraphed to the Department and wrote my dispatch to the Department No. 141 in reference

to the matter. Can any one of ordinary common sense believe the Taotai would have been notified or would have interfered in the matter if the certificates or passports had been counterfeit? The idea is absurd.

The Collector has not even asserted, much less proven, that the Chinese whom he refused to allow to land from the steamers China and Belgic, who had passports issued by the Taotai of Shanghai, were laborers or in any way disqualified to land.

I have no doubt that the Collector at San Francisco violated the treaty and perpetrated an outrage on those Chinese merchants in preventing them from landing.

The statement alleged by the Collector to have been made by the holders of the passports or certificates that they obtained

there at this Consulate General is certainly false. As I have shown, the certificates or passports are not kept at or issued from here, but are sent by messenger from and returned to the Taotai. The statement that the parties did not go to the Custom House is probably also untrue, as the description of the person in the passport is made out at the Custom House, before it is sent to the Consulate General.

The statement that anybody paid me, or any one for me, directly or indirectly, any money whatever, for or on account of any such passport or certificate, or any certificate to the same, is absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

Nothing was ever more straightforward than my connection with this matter.

I repeat the statements made in my former despatches: That the twenty-nine passports in question were regularly issued by the Taotai of Shanghai; that I visaed them, from time to time, on his written request; and that I ever, directly or indirectly, received from any one any fee or payment, of any kind whatever, for any of them, is, without any qualification, false.

The Collector says: "The statement I received, confidentially given, "is that the parties acting with our "Consul at Shanghai went from "here and were formally employed "by the late Chinese Consul Gener- "al in this city; that the whole "scheme of issuing these certifi- "cates both at Shanghai and Yok- "ohama, originated in this city, "that the Chinese government has "never authorized any one to is- "sue anything of the sort and

"probably knows nothing about it."

This statement is perhaps the wildest and most ridiculous of any of the Collector's remarkable assertions -

I do not know whom or what he means by "the porters" -

The facts, as I have before stated are that these passports were gotten up here by the Commissioner of Customs of Shanghai, a reputable foreigner in the employment of the Chinese government, under the direction of the Taotai who in a communication to me, of date of December 29th 1887, which I transmitted to the Department with my dispatch No. 144, says: "The Chinese Minister "to America has submitted a "draft to the Secretary of State "at Washington and that officer "gave his approval to its use by "China."

This is the form now in use -

"Anybody knows anything about it."

This statement is further evidence of
willful and moral indifference of
any of the Elected Commissioners
concerned.

I do not know whom to refer
to answer my "Six Queries".

The Board, as I have before said,
is that Mine Inspector never sat
to hear any of the Commissioners
of Charities of Edinburgh, a right
able Provision in the Supplement
of the Charter Statement, under
the direction of the Board into
a communication to me of
date of December 29th 1859, which
I answered at the Adjourned
Meeting of Directors the 14th
Jany: "The Chairman Directed
"the Secretary has received a
"Report of the Board of Trustees
"from the Architect to the Trustees
"Mine."

Also in the Same Letter made

I had been spoken to about it by the Commissioner, some time, I think, in the October sessions. The form was shown to me after being put in type and the blanks were, I believe, printed at the Customs printing office. The first passport or certificate was not issued till October 1890. The blanks are kept by the Chinese authorities and are entirely under their control.

In answering the various allegations of Collector Phelps' marvelous dispatch at the length and detail that I have, I feel that I have given it much more consideration than it deserves.

The whole series of charges are not only false, but so improbable and frivolous that I can be justified in taking up the attention of the Department in their consideration only by the fact that they

have been referred to me and an explanation asked for, and that if believed they would constitute most serious charges against me.

The Collector, an officer of our government, has made reckless false charges against me, an officer in another department of the government, and procured wide spread publication of his self-produced conclusions in the newspapers throughout the United States.

The items beginning "Collector Phelps says:" invariably containing the announcement that I was running a passport bureau and obtaining from $2.00 to $900 each for certificates, began to appear about a month previous to his dispatch to the Treasury Department dated July 23rd, and about three months before I had any

Have been injured to the end of
application asked for, and that
if desired they would accept
travel elsewhere changes agreeable
to me.

The Collector, on behalf of
our Government, has made appli-
cation for change of station
and if the Government, and
Government will extend Hospitali-
ties of this city, Honduras em-
barrassing in the newspapers
throughout the United States.
The idea beginning "Collector
Phillips deny" immediately em-
barrassing the Government that
I have promised a Honduras in-
vasion and obtaining there I do
I again read the articles,
learn to explain about a meet
ing of this Philadelphia to be
held Thursday afternoon last
July 23rd, and about three
months before I had any

official notice of his charges.

There can not be any justification for the Collector, who is an entire stranger to me, concocting such damaging and baseless reports and going out of his way to have them published throughout the country before I had been given any opportunity of saying a word for myself-

I again respectfully submit, as I did in my dispatch No. 144, that I am entitled to vindication from these newspaper lies, and am entitled to ask it through the Department of State-

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General-

Com. Bureau
ack. & file
W. F. W.

No. 157

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, October 10th, 1891.

Mr

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

The condition in China—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

A report of the situation at this time—

No. 157

Consulate-General, U. S. A.;

Shanghai, October 9th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report as follows as to the condition in China -

In my last report, dispatch No. 153, of September 25th, I stated the fact of a man named Mason, a British subject in the employment of the Chinese government, having been caught trying to smuggle a quantity of Winchester rifles and ammunition through here from Hong Kong to Chin-kiang. Mason has since been arrested and is now under examination in the British Consular Court at Shanghai, on a charge of having dynamite in

his possession for an unlawful purpose. The examination is not yet concluded but enough evidence has been published to show that Mason was acting for others and though the examination has not yet progressed so far as to show what the organization is, there is no reason to doubt that its object is to create insurrection and in all probability, rebellion against the Chinese government.

There has been, for two or three weeks a small insurrection in a district about thirty miles interior from Foochow and Amoy and skirmishes have taken place between the rioters, who are said to be salt smugglers and the people, and the Chinese troops who have been sent out from Foochow and Amoy, and several of both side are reported killed and wound-

ed.

A consul who has lived at Amoy for a couple of years past tells me that such disturbances are frequent there, in that region, and arise from jealousies between clans and are entirely local.

But the Consuls and foreigners at Foochow and Amoy consider themselves unsafe and have provided arms and organized for defense.

This matter is referred to in Consul Bidlo's dispatch No. 55 to the Department which goes forward by this mail.

I have just received a note from Consul Gracey, at Foochow, since I began writing this dispatch in which he says:

"The excitement here is still "kept up by reports of trouble "near Hinghwha. There has "been a force perhaps 900

"soldiers sent there. Several officials
"and others have been killed".

By a dispatch from Consul Andrews, at Hankow, which goes forward by this mail, it will be seen that he considers the missionaries at Wuchang, across the river from Hankow, so unsafe that he has advised them to retire to Hankow.

At Changking there is a very uneasy feeling and though most of the male missionaries are remaining, I have been told that most of the women and children have been sent away.

There is everywhere a feeling that there is going to be a rebellion, though, aside from the Wasson incident, referred to above, there is no strong evidence of it.

I think the apprehensions of the missionaries arise, to some extent, from statements made to them by natives of a general belief among

the natives that there is going to be trouble -

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

No. 158

File

Oct. 15th 189/

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 18 1891
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. J. A. Lenard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Accounts and Returns

No. 158

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Oct 15th 1891

Hon. Wm F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith my accounts and returns for the quarter ending September 30th 1891.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard

Consul General

List of Enclosures

1. Miscellaneous Expense account
2. Clerk hire account
3. Digest of invoice book
4. Arrivals and departures of American vessels

W.M.

5. Accts of Notarial Services
6. Return of deceased citizens
7. Summary of Consular business
8. Marshal account
9. Interpreter account
10. Marshals' return (Next mail)

T. M.

No. 159

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai Oct 16th, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 18 1891
RECEIVED.

Mr J. A. Leonard

To the Department of State.

Draft.

SUBJECT:

T. M.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

For Rent & Miscellaneous expenses &c

No. 159

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai Oct 16th 1891.

Honorable Wm. J. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

To balance my Cont'g Miscellaneous Account for the quarter ending September 30th 1891 I have drawn on the Hon Secretary of State my Draft for six hundred and eighty one 94/100 (681.94) dollars U. S. Currency.

I am Sir

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leopard

Consul General

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with J. A. Leonard, U. S. Consul at Shanghai China from July 1st to September 30/91, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAME OF PERSON.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
July 26th	Robert F. Williams	United States	Steamship Broker	Shanghai	No value	
Aug 6th	Henry L. Gordon	"	Master of the "Tong Wha"	At Sea	Of little value	Paid toward funeral expenses
" 19th	Samuel Lord	"		"		Will

J. A. Leonard,
U. S. Consul

File

No. 160

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai Oct 16th, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 18 1891
RECEIVED.

Mr J. A. Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Draft & Account

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Jail Third quarter 1891.

No. 160

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai Oct 16th 1891.

Honorable Wm J Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Jail Account for the quarter ending September 30th 1891. To balance this account I have drawn on the Hon Secretary of State in the usual manner my draft for six hundred and twenty three 76/100 ($623.76) dollars U.S. Currency and one hundred and eighty seven 50/100 ($187.50) dollars U.S. Currency for rent of Consular Jail.

I am Sir

Your obedient servant

J. N. Leonard

Consul General

T. M.

Consular Bill
Gaffney
Ohl

No. 161

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOV. 1891

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, October 16th, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 18 1891
RECEIVED

Mr. Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

Ans. Nov 21/91

SUBJECT:

The Consular Jail -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Requesting authority to put in doors -

No. 161

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, October 16th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request authority to incur the expense necessary to put in some doors that are needed in the jail of this Consulate General.

I respectfully refer to my dispatch No. 112 of March 19th 1891, in reference to the jail, in which I said:

"There are two large open "arches between the hall and the "air shaft. These make the jail "cold and difficult to heat in the "winter. I propose to ascertain the "expense of putting doors in the "arches to close them up in the "winter, and will make the matter

"the subject of another dispatch."

I have got a bid from a responsible firm to put in such doors, which I think will be the best arrangement that can be made, for seventy taels [equivalent, to day, to $75.27 American,]

I respectfully ask for authority to expend that amount for that purpose.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 162

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, October 16th, 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 18 1894
RECEIVED.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

The condition in China

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Nothing especial to report.

No. 167

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, October 16th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that since my last report, conveyed in my dispatch No. 157, of October 9th, nothing has occurred calling for special notice.

There is general distrust of natives by foreigners and uneasiness, but nothing more than rumors and threats of disturbance at various places.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. N. Leonard,
Consul General.

No. 163.

Cou. Bureau
Ack. & file
W. D. W.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
DEC 7 1891

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,
Shanghai, October 29th, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 30 1891
RECEIVED

Mr Leonard
To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

The condition in China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

The condition unchanged.

No. 163.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, October 29th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the condition of affairs in China is unchanged since my last report, contained in my dispatch No. 162, of October 16th.

It is reported, and I think truly, that the Chinese authorities have agreed on terms of settlement of the French claims arising from the riot at Wuhu and the British claims from the riot at Wusueh.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 163 bis

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 30 1891
RECEIVED

Sho

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A., Shanghai

October 29, 1891.

Mr. J. A. Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Marshals Return

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Third Quarter 1891.

No. 163

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

October 29th, 1891.

Honorable Wm. F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

Refering to my No 138 dated October 15th 1891. I now have the honor to enclose my Marshals Return for the Third Quarter 1891.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

Enclosure

No Marshals Return

No. 164.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 12 1891
RECEIVED

Oct 30th 1891

Dec. 24-

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. J. A. Lenard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Making application for new Consular Seal —

Refused Dec 21-

No. 164

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Oct 30th 1891

Hon. Wm F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that this Consulate General be supplied with a new Consular seal.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. Leonard.

Consul General

No. 165.

file

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Nov. 3rd, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 12 1891
RECEIVED.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Appointment of Marshal at Tientsin.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Approval of nomination of Mr. Wm P. Bowman.

C. instructed to furnish more information

No. 165.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Nov. 3d, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, Dispatch No. 35, of October 24th, from Consul Bowman, of Tientsin, to the Department of State, nominating Mr. Wm P. Bowman for Marshal to that Consulate.

I hereby approve the said nomination.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. N. Leonard,
Consul General.

No. 166.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE DEC 15 1891

Consular Bur
Ack and send
Supt Treasury
WFW

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Nov. 11th, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DEC 12 1891 RECEIVED

Mr. Leonard

ack + copy to Treasury Dec. 21. 91.

To the **Department of State.**

Dec. 22, 1891

Copied

SUBJECT:

Answer to Department's instruction No. 46 of September 9th 1891.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Transmitting letter of Tsieh Taotai and statement of Commissioner Bruton proving the falsity of statements of Collector Phelps, of San Francisco—

No. 166.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Nov. 11th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction No. 46, of September 9th together with the enclosure containing a report from the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

The Collector's report comprises what purport to be statements made by two holders of the certificates, which statements, by the way, are suspiciously alike, having, evidently, been prepared for and not written by the persons claimed to have made them, and bearing all the appearance of having been turned out to order.

In these statements the Chinamen are both made to tell the same

story - That they paid, one of them $100 and the other $200, to a Chinese go-between who brought them to this Consulate General, and that they procured their certificates here and not at the Custom House -

I have in my previous dispatches, viz. No. 141, of July 21st '91-, No. 144 of August 11th and No. 156, of October 6th, fully explained the manner in which the certificates of identification of Chinese merchants proceeding to the United States are obtained from the Taotai of Shanghai, through the Customs authorities, showing plainly that the certificates are sent by the Taotai to this Consulate General by his messenger; That the Chinese getting them do not come into communication with any one about this Consulate General, and that the only connection of myself, or any one in this Cons-

ulate General with the matter is to receive the certificates from the Taotai, visa and certify them, and return them to him-

Three facts, as I have already shown them in those dispatches, must satisfy any candid person of the falsity and absurdity of the Collector's assertions as to these certificates, but I now enclose a communication from the Shanghai Taotai, in answer to one from me, in which he details the manner in which these certificates are made out, accompanied by a statement by the Commissioner of Customs of Shanghai showing, more in detail, the manner in which the certificates have been made out at the Custom House and sent to me for visa-

The list of certificates as here given by the Commissioner corresponds with the list in this Cons-

sulate General of those that have been issued by me; twenty-nine in number-

These statements of the Captain and the Commissioner show that the statement made by the Collector's Interpreter that the persons getting the certificates did not get them made out at the Custom House, nor did not go to the Custom House, is absolutely false-

As I have stated in my former dispatches I now repeat: The statements that any person getting any such certificate came to this Consulate General, saw me, or paid me, in any way, any money, or had anything to do with any one connected with this Consulate General in connection with the certificates, is, also, absolutely false-

It will be noticed that while the Collector has, in his former

communications to the newspapers and to the Treasury Department claimed that money was paid to me by Chinese merchants for the certificates, the person who has got up these two statements for him has been satisfied to allege that some Chinaman was paid for the certificates. If that is no truer than the rest of the statement [and there is no reason to believe that it is] it is a lie.

The enclosed statement of Commissioner of Customs Bredon must settle the absurd charge so maliciously persisted in by the Collector, that the certificates have been got up at this Consulate General. The statement of the Commissioner is official and unimpeachable. It covers the whole ground. It confirms, in every particular, the statements in my former dispatches

above referred to, showing the genuineness of the certificates as issued by the Taotai and the good faith in which they were visaed by me -

And it goes further than that. The copy from the Customs records describing the persons to whom these certificates were issued shows that the Chinese Officials satisfied themselves that they were merchants entitled to enter the United States; and if such, Collector Phelps has been guilty of an outrage in refusing them admission at San Francisco -

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Leonard

Consul General.

Three enclosures
1 Consul General to Viceroy Taotai
2 - Letter of Viceroy Taotai
3 - Statement of Commissioner Bredon.

Consulate General
Shanghai Nov. 11, 1891
Despatch No. 166.
Enclosure No. 1

(Copy)

Consul General Leonard to
Shanghai Taotai - October 21, 1891.

In regard to the passports issued to Chinese merchants to enable them to land in America which you have sent to me for my visé, and which have been numbered from 1 to 29 inclusive, question as to their validity has arisen at the Custom House in San Francisco.

This matter has formed the subject of former correspondence between us.

In order to report fully as to the manner of issuing these passports I have to request that you will furnish me with a certificate in English setting forth the date of each passport & the name of the person to whom it was issued.

I should like to have this certificate signed by the Commissioner of Customs, as you have heretofore informed me that the blanks are kept by him and that he fills in the particulars &c.

Requesting your early attention to this, I am &c

J. A. Leonard
Consul General

Consul General
Shi Nov. 11, 1891
Vol No. 166
Page No. 2

(Translation)

Shanghai Taotai to Consul General Leonard

Dated November 9, 1891.

The Taotai has the honor to acknowledge the Consul General's despatch respecting the issuing of passports to Chinese merchants and requesting to be furnished with a certificate in English setting forth the date of each passport the name of the person to whom each one was issued, the certificate to be signed by the Commissioner of Customs.

The present Consul's despatch was received October 21, last.

The Regulations in regard to the issuing of passports to Chinese merchants to enable them to go to America for the purpose of carrying on business, require the applicants to make written application to the Taotai.

The description of the applicant, height, and features are ascertained by the Commissioner and the Wei Yüan. A bond of a business house of capital is filed.

The

The passports are then prepared and sent to the Taotai for his signature and seal. The Taotai then sends the passport to the Consul General to be visé'd.

It is then returned to the Taotai who sends it to the Custom House where it is delivered to the applicant.

It is a matter of record that in every instance this procedure has been followed.

I inclose herewith a list showing to whom and on what date passports numbered 1 to 29 were issued, which has been prepared by Mr. Bredon Commissioner of Customs.

I am &c.

Nich

Translated by

W. S. Emens.

Interpreter U.S. Consulate Genl.

Shanghai

The original of which the foregoing is a Translation

上海道來函

敬者九月十九日接展
來函以赴美執照給與華商之時如何辦法請將詳細情形譯就洋文抄示一紙所
有某號執照係某人請領於某月發給開明單內並請
稅務司在單上簽字等因查華商赴美貿易請領執照照章先行報關
稅務司會同委員驗明本人形貌量準高矮取具殷實舖戶保結填照送由
本道畫押蓋印並請
貴總領事簽字加印後送關轉給該華商收執應經照辦在案有自一號起至二十九號止
商人姓名給照日期即經致關查開去後茲接
裴稅務司將給過華商執照逐一查明開具華洋文清單各一紙送請核轉
前來合檢洋文清單附抄漢文函送即祈

十月初八日 西十月初九日

貴總領事查照核辦為荷此頌 日祉

計送洋文清單一件附抄漢文一紙

(Copy)

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai Nov. 11, 1891
Dispatch No. 116
Inclosure No. 3

Memorandum

of the procedure at the Custom House Shanghai, in connection with the issue of passports to Chinese merchants proceeding to America

---

Petitions were first handed to the Taotai's Yamên by the merchants asking for passports, giving name age, native place etca. accompanied by a bond of security signed by a native firm. The Wei yüan or Deputy, especially commissioned by the Tao-tai to deal with the issue of passports then brought the petitioners, with their petitions and security bonds, to the Custom House, where they were examined in the presence of the Deputy or Wei Yuan by the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Hillier, who himself filled in the particulars of each case upon the form of passport, the Chinese version being afterwards filled in by the office writer. The passports, with petitions and security bond, were then returned to the

Wei Yuan

Wei Yuan who took them to the Tao-t'ai for his seal and signature and that they might also be sent to the United States Consul General for his seal and signature. This having been completed they were handed back to the Wei Yuan who either himself issued them to the Chinese merchants concerned or handed them to the Deputy-Commissioner for issue. It will be noted that these transactions were conducted by a Wei-Yuan specially appointed for the purpose by the Tao-t'ai, and that the Deputy Commissioner assisted him only in obtaining and recording the necessary particulars of each case.

Custom House
Shanghai 30th October, 1891

R. E. Bredon
Commissioner of Customs

Con. Bureau
ACK + file
DEC. 15.

No. 167.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Nov. 12th, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 12 1891
RECEIVED

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

The condition in China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

All quiet and reports by every mail no longer necessary.

No. 167-

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Nov. 12th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton-

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that there are no new indications of disturbance in China since my report by the last mail-

Every thing is apparently quiet and it may be hoped that there will be no trouble as long as foreign war ships are kept at the ports-

Since last June I have been reporting to the Department by every mail as to the condition of the country-

Unless there should be a renewal of disturbances, I think it will be unnecessary for me to longer continue the custom of reporting by every mail-

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 168.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Nov. 28th, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 5 1892
RECEIVED.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Circulars

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Receipt of Department's circular of October 14th 1891.

No. 165.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Nov. 28th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's Circular of October 1st 1891 in reference to sanitary reports &c, and the circular of the same date in reference to shipment of goods for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

Com. Bureau
Cor. & Fees
U.S.A.

No. 169.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 5 1892
RECEIVED.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
JAN 7 1892

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai December 8th, 1891.

Mr William J. Wharton.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Outbreak in the North of China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Insurrection and massacre of Christians in Manchuria and Mongolia.

No. 169.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, December 3d, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on the 25th of November I received the following telegram from Consul Bowman, of Tientsin:

"Leonard, Shanghai:

"Rise of Admiral rebellion in Mongolia formidable rebels have advanced to great wall hold all Mongolia east Getro* to sea south to wall government troops being concentrated battle expected soon if troops defeated Rebels sure to come south send gun boat or men if possible before river closes."

Bowman."

* This is probably intended for Jehol.

I at once telegraphed the message

to Admiral Belknap, at Yokohama, and on the following day received through the Commander of the U. S. S. Palos, then at this port, a message of thanks from the Admiral.

Although I keep myself as well informed as I can, through the papers and other sources, as to what is going on, and though I communicate with the other consuls here, I could not obtain any confirmation of this report sent by Consul Bowman and I had come to the conclusion that he had been misinformed, when, on the 29th, I was informed that substantially the same news was just received from Yeddo by the British Naval Commander here. So it turned out that Consul Bowman was not only well informed but that he was three

days ahead of all others in making the facts known - A piece of American enterprise greatly to his credit -

The U. S. S. Palos left here on the 2nd of December for Tientsin - Winter is setting in and she may not be able to get up to Tientsin, on account of the ice in the river -

The only foreign war ship now at Tientsin is the British gun boat Firebrand - Chewchwang is entirely unprotected -

The French Consul at Tientsin telegraphed here that Viceroy Li Hung Chang sent 7,000 Chinese Imperial Troops from Tientsin to the scene of insurrection -

Another report, from a business man at Tientsin, was that insurgents defeated the local Imperial forces and

the Viceroy sent out reinforcements of 2,000 troops who joined the insurgents, after which he sent 3,000 more.

There have been several reports coming from Tientsin, Peking and Newchang within the past two weeks, of a serious rebellion and a crusade against Christians in Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia, but it is impossible to tell how much faith should be given them.

Among the reports have been statements:

That rebels captured Chao Yang in the District of Chihli.

That the rebels were occupying Chien-yang Hsien, a place that I can not learn the locality of.

That the rebels were in the neighborhood of Ping Chuan.

That the rebels had destroyed Kin Chow by fire.

That several hundred native Christians, including native nuns, and one or more Belgian priests, had been massacred at Kin Chow and that massacres of Christians had been perpetrated at other places, the location of which can not be ascertained.

The massacres seem to have been by a new sect of religionists calling themselves Isai ti, which is translated ritualists or rationalists, and to be independent of the rebellion.

News was received by the newspapers here on the 4th of December, from Tientsin, that the rebels had been ~~beaten~~ defeated with heavy loss, that Chao Yang had been retaken by the Imperialists and

the rebels had retreated to the mountains.

I received a telegram from Vice Consul Bandinel, of ~~Sewchwang~~, on the 6th of December, in which he said:

"The rebels are driven far "away."

Making all allowance for ~~exaggerations~~ and misstatements there is no reason to doubt that there has been an insurrection and a massacre of Christians in that region, but there is reason to hope that the insurgents and banditti are suppressed, for the present, at least.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 8 1892
RECEIVED

Consular Bell
Baltimore
W & W.

No. 170

Consulate-General, U. S. A., Shanghai,

January 2nd, 1892.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
FEB
1892

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

acid thereon sent
Feb. 16, 1892.

SUBJECT:

Books for Consular library.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

The Consul General requests that certain books be supplied.

No. 170

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

January 2nd, , 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to request that this Consulate General be supplied with the following:—

1. Forms in conveyancing and general legal forms by Leonard A. Jones.
2. Kents Commentaries - last edition -
3. Drake on Attachment.
4. Parsons on Contracts.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard

Consul General.

No. 171

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A., Shanghai,

January 14 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 8 1892
RECEIVED

Enclosure to Mr Curtis' Feb 10/92.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Reply to Circular of June 17, 1891

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Names of the scientific and other educational institutions in Shanghai

No. 171

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

January 4th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

In response to the Department's circular dated June 17th last, I inclose herewith a list of the principal scientific and professional organizations within this consular district.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General

One Inclosure.

No. 172.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
FEB 8 1892
RECEIVED.

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, January 7th, 1892.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Acknowledging Department's No. 48, November 21st 1891.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Receipt of authority to construct doors in Consular Jail.

No. 172-

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, January 7th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 48, of November 21st, authorizing the expenditure of $75.27 for the construction of doors in the jail of this Consulate General.

I have ordered the work begun.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 24 1892
RECEIVED

No. 173

January 14th 1892

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. J. A. Lowrie Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Jail Account & Draft for same.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Fourth Quarter 1891

File

No. 173.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 14th 1892.

Hon Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Jail account for the quarter ending December 31st 1891. To balance this account I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State in the usual manner my draft for four hundred and fifty 19/100 ($450.19) dollars, and one hundred and eighty seven 50/100 ($187.50) dollars for rent of Consular Jail.

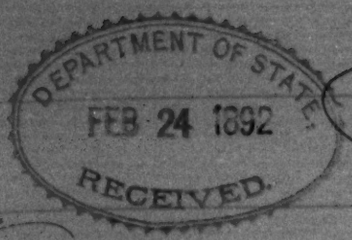
I am Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.

U.S. Consul General.

No. 174



January 14th 1892

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Draw Draft Rent & Miscellaneous 9/c

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Fourth Quarter 1891

No. 174

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 14th 1893

Hon. Wm F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

To balance my Rent and Miscellaneous account for the quarter ending December 31st 1892. I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State my Draft for four hundred and eighty two 24/100 ($482.24/100) dollars and the customary draft for two hundred and fifty ($250.00) dollars for rent of Consular Building.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 24 1892
RECEIVED

No. 176.

January 14th 1892

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject: Annual Returns

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

For the Year. 1891.

No. 175

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 14 1892

Hon. Wm J Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I send you my Annual Returns for the year ending December 31st 1891.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. N. Leonard.

Consul General

List of Enclosures

1. Names of Persons employed at the Consulate.
2. List of despatches written to the Department during the calendar year.
3. Report of Marriages of American residents (Form 445)
4. List of American Residents

FORM No. 123.

NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate, at Consul General Shanghai China

NAME.	PLACE.	OF WHAT COUNTRY A CITIZEN OR SUBJECT.	RANK.	DATE OF ~~NOMINATION.~~ ~~DATE OF APPROVAL.~~ Commission or Appointment
Joseph A. Leonard	Shanghai China	United States	Consul General	June 14th 1889
Walter S. Emens	" "	"	Vice "	December 9th 1887
Mark B. Cunnell	" "	"	Deputy "	September 26th 1889
Geo. A. Shufeldt	" "	"	Marshal	December 17th 1886
Walter S. Emens	" "	"	Interpreter	February 20th 1885

NOTE.—This Form should be sent to the Department always at the close of the year, in order that the printed list of consular officers may be corrected.

J. A. Leonard
U. S. Consul General

REGISTER OF CITIZENS.

DATE.	NAME.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	NO.	
January 19th	Geo B. Ayres	New York City	726	
March 9th	Olof S. Rosenquist	Sweden (Naturalized)	727	
July 30th	Max Lehman	Chicago Illinois	728	
Oct 22nd	David Bodden	Cornwall New York	729	
Nov 16th	Charles McCauley	Rockland Co. N.Y.	730	
Dec 1st	James Addison Ingle	Frederick Md	731	
7th	Charles Lehman	Chicago Illinois	732	
	Robert Kimball Mass	Charlottesville Virginia	733	

REGISTER OF CITIZENS.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	NO.	PROFESSION.	ADDRESS AT HOME.
New York City	726	Lawyer	Nelson Douglas & Co. Minnesota
Sweden (Naturalized)	727	Missionary	J. O. Rosengren Moline Illinois
Chicago Illinois	728	Merchant	Herman Lehmann #196 Kinzie St. Chicago Ill.
Cornwall New York	729	Customs Service	W. H. Donaldson Produce Exchange N.Y.
Rockland Co. N.Y.	730	Commission Agent	Mrs Emily W. Donaldson Bedford Westchester Co. N.Y.
Frederick Md	731	Clergyman	Frederick Maryland
Chicago Illinois	732	Merchant	Herman Lehmann #196 Kinzie St. Chicago Ill.
Charlottesville Virginia	733	Clergyman	Rockbridge Alum Springs Danville Virginia

U. S. Consulate Gen'l
Shanghai

Register of Citizens

Year 1891

Inclosure No. 4
In Dispatch No. 175

176

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 24 1892
RECEIVED.

January 14. 1892

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Lemard Consul General. to the State Department.

ect:— Accounts & Returns

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Fourth Quarter 1891

No. 176

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 14th 1892

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I send you enclosed the Accounts and Returns of this office for the quarter ending December 31st 1891. as per the subjoined list of enclosures.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General

1. Digest of Invoice Book
2. Arrival & Departure of American vessels
3. Names of deceased citizens & seamen
4. Record of notarial services
5. Summary of business

6. Rent & Miscellaneous expenses &c
Form 9c.
7. Clerk hire account
8. Interpreters "
9. Marshals "
10. " Return

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with J. A. Leonard, U. S. Consul, at Shanghai China from October 1st to December 31st 1874, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAME OF PERSON.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
December 5th	H. Tennant	United States	Navy Yard	Shanghai	About $35	Auction Sale
" 14th	Robt W. Turner	"	"	"	Watch & keys valued $15	Retained

CONSULAR BUREAU. NOTED.

J. A. Leonard
U. S. Consul. Genl

U. S. Consulate General
Shanghai

Division of Citizenship

CONSULAR BUREAU.
RECEIVED.

Quarterly Return
Dec. 31st 1941

Inclosure No. 3
In dispatch No. 176

No. 177.

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,
Shanghai, Jany 20th, 1892.

Mr Leonard,
To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Receipt of Circulars

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Circulars of November 20th and December 1st, 1891, received.

No. 177-

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Jany 20th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's circulars,

Of November 20th 1891, in reference to reports of deaths of American citizens-

Of December 1st 1891, in reference to fine statistics &c.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

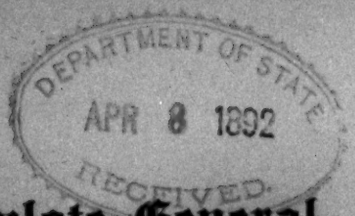
Your obedient servant,

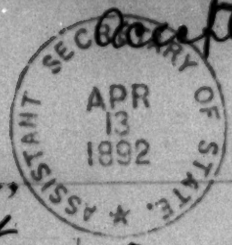
J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

Consular Bell
Accept resignation
OKW
4

No. 178-





Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, March 1st, 1892.

ans May 13

Mr Leonard,

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Resignation of Deputy Consul General Dunnell.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Resignation of Mark B. Dunnell as Deputy Consul General and notice of nomination of Rufus L. Eastlack to fill vacancy-

No. 178.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, March 1st, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the resignation of Mr. Mark B. Dunnell, as Deputy Consul General of this Consulate General.

Mr. Dunnell has performed the duties of the office faithfully and satisfactorily, and resigns to return to the United States.

I respectfully request that his resignation be accepted.

I have nominated Mr. Rufus J. Eastlack, an American citizen of this place, for Deputy Consul General to fill the vacancy, in a dispatch to you which I have transmitted through Minister Denby, at Peking, that the nomination may receive

his approval, as required by the Consular Regulations.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

1/ One enclosure, as stated.

United States Consulate General

Shanghai Feby 26th 1892

Hon. Wm F. Wharton,
Asst Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform my resignation as Deputy Consul General at this port and to request that the same may be accepted to take effect on the 30th of June next.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Mark B. Dunnell.

No. 179.

Consular Bureau
Approved
W. F. W.
Act'g Comm'r ordered
May 13.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, March 1st, 1892.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
MAY 13 1892
RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 6 1892
RECEIVED

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Nomination for Deputy Consul General.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Nomination of Rufus Z. Eastlack for Deputy Consul General to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Mark B. Dunnell.

No. 179-

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, March 1st, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

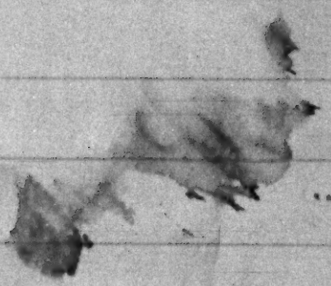
Sir:

Referring to my dispatch No. 178 of this date transmitting the resignation of Mr. Mark B. Dunnell as Deputy Consul General, I have the honor to nominate Mr. Rufus F. Eastlack for Deputy Consul General at this Consulate General, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Dunnell's resignation.

Mr. Eastlack is an American citizen, fifty-five years old, a native of Philadelphia, and has been a resident of Shanghai about thirty years, during which time he has been employed as an account-ant and assistant in business hous-es.

I consider him competent
and well fitted for the position.
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard
Consul General.

Approved March 12th 1892
Charles Denby
Minister



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR. 8 1892
RECEIVED.

Con. Bureau
ack + send a
copy of the paper
to the President
April 14 W. F. W.

No. 180.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,
Shanghai, March 4th, 1892.

Mr. Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

Am'n Copy of Dispatch to President April 15/92.

SUBJECT:

The Hunan Publications

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Transmitting reports of a public meeting held at Shanghai, February 25th '92.

No. 180.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, March 4th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, two copies of the North China Herald, of the 26th of February 1892, in which will be found, marked, on pages 242 to 244, a report of a public meeting held in Shanghai in reference to certain Human Publications.

These papers have been sent to me by the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. John E. Purdon, with a communication in which he says:

"You will see by the terms of the "resolution which was passed, that a "report is to be sent up to Peking, to "the Foreign Ministers, in order that "they may be in a position to place

"same before thier respective governments,
"but as it has occurred to me that at
"this season of the year considrable
"time is lost in communicating with
"Peking, I am of opinion that it
"would be of great advantage if the
"report could be forwarded to the home
"governments without delay, and I,
"therefore, take the liberty of requesting
"you to be good enough to forward these
"reports to your Secretary of State."

In compliance with that request,
I enclose them-

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

After some discussion with regard to an alleged nuisance on the ground floor of the building, and other matters, the meeting terminated.

REPORT.

The Committee are glad to be able to report that the general condition of the Library at the end of 1891 may be considered satisfactory.

The balance carried forward amounts to Tls. 339.52, against only Tls. 178.83 at the end of 1890. The receipts from ordinary subscriptions reached Tls. 1,551, an increase over the previous year of Tls. 59, the number of subscribers having increased from 144 in 1890 to 146 in 1891.

The Committee take the opportunity of again expressing their thanks to the Municipal Council for the handsome increase in the grant to the Library from Tls. 100 to Tls. 600. This has enabled them to move the Library from its former premises in the Museum Road to the building previously known as the Temperance Hall in the Nanking Road, thereby securing a more central and in every respect more desirable building for a public Library. This has cost a considerable sum, the rent of the present premises being $600 a year, whereas in the old premises they were rent-free. Besides this, at each of the Municipal Police stations free circulating Libraries have been established, and old editions of some valuable works have been lent to the Shanghai Public school. They trust, therefores that the ratepayers will show their appreciation of the efforts made towards offering greater facilities to the public by voting for the renewal of the grant of Tls. 600 for another year.

During the past year 300 new works, comprising 414 volumes, were added to the Library, which now contains more than 10,000 volumes.

A brisk circulation of magazines, periodicals, etc., was maintained throughout the year, and no less than 10,502 distinct works were issued to subscribers. From these figures it will be seen that the post of Librarian is by no means a light one, and the Committee wish to express their high appreciation of the very efficient manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Gale's duties have been performed.

A fire unfortunately broke out on the premises of the Library on the 1st January of this year, but it was soon got under control, owing to the prompt arrival of the Fire Brigades, and not much damage was caused.

The Editor of the *North-China Daily News* kindly consented to allow the Library the use of that paper without subscription.

The thanks of the subscribers are also due to Mr. E. C. Pearce, for kindly auditing the accounts.

For the Committee,
W. H. DRUMMOND,
Hon. Secretary,

Shanghai, 25th January, 1892.

EXTRACT OF THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE SHANGHAI LIBRARY FOR THE YEAR, 1891.

Dr.

Jan. 1st, 1891.	Tls.
To Balance forward from 1890	178.83
,, Subscription for 1890	4.00
,, Subscriptions for 1891	1,551.00
,, Sales of catalogues	23.36
,, Outport refunds	5.05
,, Philharmonic Society use of Library	34.80
,, S'hai L. & D. Society use of Library	24.61
,, Proportion of gas from Messrs. Jackson & Whitfield	5.80
,, Refund from insurance	2.25
,, Rent of Museum C.B.R.A.S. 1890	150.00
,, Municipal grant 1891	600.00
,, Interest from Bank	16.10
	Tls. 2,595.80

Cr.

Dec. 31st, 1891.	Tls.
By Librarian's salary 1891	575.00
,, Books and periodicals	881.15
,, Printing and advertising	65.15
,, Binding and numbering	58.92
,, Wages, coal, gas, etc., etc.	166.12
,, Fire Insurance	15.62
,, Rent of present Library	243.18
,, Rent of old Library	100.00
,, Book shelves, repairs, etc.	140.84
,, Hire of benches	8.76
,, Loss on exchange	1.54
,, Balance forward to 1892	339.52
	Tls. 2,595.80

E. & O. E.
Shanghai, 23rd January, 1892.
Audited with Vouchers and found correct.
E. C. PEARCE.

W. H. DRUMMOND,
Hon. Secretary.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Daudelion and Quinine Liver Pills, without Mercury, are a potent remedy; remove all Liver and Stomach Complaints, Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Heartburn. Indigestion, Constipation. Made only in London, and everywhere. (5)

SHERIDAN CONSOLIDATED MINING AND MILLING CO., LTD.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held on Wednesday afternoon at the offices of the Secretaries, Messrs. Drysdale, Ringer & Co. There were present Messrs. A. McLeod (Chairman), G. Galles, H. Morriss, D. Glass, and T. Wood (Directors), S. Walker, A. Thurburn, J. R. Haggitt, A. Burman, E. J. Hogg, A. Cushny, jr., Douglas Jones, W. T. Phipps, J. M. Young, R. Francis, R. M. Campbell, H. J. Limby, F. Rinkel, E. B. Skottowe, J. Jaques, J. D. Thorburn, R. Hough, C. Cromie, J. Beattie, W. H. Talbot, E. J. Caldbeck, C. A. Rees, E. G. [illegible], J. Danenberg, W. J. Clarke, W. [illegible]rand, W. A. Gulland, B. Ruttunjee, W. A. Oram, R. J. Harvey, W. B. Jamieson, H. J. Such, A. Haupt, A. J. Liddle, J. Cooper, C. M. Dyce, A. Kerff, W. Allanson, H. A. Ritchie, F. J. Abbott, J. Ward Hall, J. A. Taylor, and A. O. Schuffenhauer, representing 13,977 shares.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, as you are aware, the Sheridan Consolidated Mining and Milling Co. is now registered as a limited liability company under the Ordinances which are in force at Hongkong; and in accordance with these Ordinances it is necessary that a meeting should be held within four months of the date of incorporation. The Company was incorporated on the 30th October, 1891, so that it has been necessary for the Directors to call this meeting in order to comply with the terms of the Ordinances. (The Chairman here read the clause of the Ordinances bearing on the question.) The only business the Directors have to bring forward officially to-day is the election for the present year of Directors and Auditors. Clauses 96 and 97 of the Articles of Association state: "The number of the Directors shall not be less than five nor more than seven. The persons hereinafter named shall be the first Directors, i.e., G. J. Morrison, D. Glass, A. McLeod, H. Morriss, J. Simpson, G. Galles and T. Wood." Clause 159 states: "The first Auditors shall be J. A. Taylor and G. W. Noel." In accordance with these Articles of Association, it is necessary for the Directors to be elected at the first meeting held by the Company; and it is therefore the first duty of the Directors to ask you to elect Directors for the year. The present Directors are all willing to serve if re-elected, and you will be asked to vote on the question. If, however, there are any shareholders who wish to propose other Directors it is open for them to do so, and a ballot will have to be taken to see who is to serve.

No shareholder rising,

Mr. E. J. Hogg moved, Mr. R. M. Campbell seconded, and it was unanimously agreed

That the following gentlemen be re-elected Directors for the year 1892: Messrs. G. J. Morrison, D. Glass, A. McLeod, H. Morriss, J. Simpson, G. Galles and T. Wood.

The Chairman—The next business is to elect Auditors. The first Auditors were Messrs. J. A. Taylor and G. W. Noel, and Article 160 reads: "Subsequent auditors shall be appointed by the Company at the ordinary meeting in each year. Any Auditor quitting office shall be eligible for re-election." We have not heard of any other gentlemen being put forward as Auditors.

Mr. Skottowe—I propose Mr. Bruce Robertson. He has had a great deal of experience of accounts and would be a very good man.

Mr. Rinkel seconded the motion.

Mr. Cooper moved as an amendment That the present auditors be re-elected.

Mr. J. D. Thorburn seconded the amendment.

Mr. Rinkel—I do not wish to say anything against Mr. Taylor, but I think no share broker should be Auditor of the Company.

Mr. W. H. Talbot—Is this meeting, being merely the statutory one, competent to appoint auditors?

The Chairman—This is the first ordinary general meeting of the Company, and it is absolutely necessary to elect Directors and Auditors, according to our Articles of Association.

Mr. Talbot—So long as the point is clear—

The Chairman—Yes, it is quite clear, Mr. Dowdall informs me.

The Chairman subsequently suggested that Mr. Skottowe should add another name to that of Mr. Bruce Robertson.

Mr. Skottowe accordingly moved, and Mr. Rinkel seconded, the election of Messrs. Bruce Robertson and Nöel.

Mr. Cooper's amendment was then put to the meeting and declared carried, on a show of hands, by 23 votes to 14.

Mr. Skottowe demanded a poll.

The Chairman said it was necessary, under the Articles of Association, that the demand for a poll should be made by four shareholders.

Three other shareholders joining in the demand for a poll, it was taken on Mr. Cooper's amendment, which was declared carried by 4,181 votes to 3,918, shareholders present having a vote for each share held by them. The Directors acted as scrutineers, the Chairman previously announcing that they did not intend to vote.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, that is all the business. We hope that in a month or six weeks from this date we shall be in receipt of telegraphic news from Mr. Morrison, and we all trust, I am sure, that it will be of a satisfactory nature; and we shall take the very earliest opportunity of imparting to you whatever it is.

The meeting then closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The annual meeting of members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Municipal Council Board Room, Major Holliday, Commandant, presiding. The room was well filled.

The Chairman, after mentioning that the meeting was called in compliance with Standing Order No. 19, remarked that last year was a prosperous one for the Corps. There had been a considerable addition to the strength by the coming in of the German Company and "D" Company. With regard to the circular for the coming training season, he had followed as closely as possible the lines of the previous year, with only two alterations. The first change, in the place of assembly, was absolutely necessary, because the Municipal compound was being

built over; and though there was not much room on the Bund, he thought there would be room enough. The second alteration would be that he would endeavour to give the infantry companies a little more battalion drill than they usually had. With the assistance of Capt. Lanning, he had drawn up a new system of attack, modified to suit local requirements; and the G. O. embodying it was in the printer's hands. He also proposed to devote more time than before to the bayonet exercise. If they had any fighting to do, it would probably be street fighting at close quarters; and though the bayonet exercise would not in itself make a man a good soldier, still it would give him confidence in the weapon and freedom in the use of it. The General from Hongkong was coming to inspect them, and he (Major Holliday) hoped they would do all they could for the credit of the corps.

Capt. Little said he had intended to propose an alteration in the rules of the Inter-Company Challenge Cup Competition, but not having given a week's notice of his proposal he was unable to bring it forward at the meeting. Rule No. 9 was as follows:—"If a challenge be accepted, the competition shall take place on a date to be declared by the challenged company at the time of accepting the challenge, but at a date of not less than two weeks from the date of the challenge." This had been found to work badly, as the time had often been unavoidably exceeded. He moved "That this meeting empowers the Shooting Committee to revise the rules of the Inter-Company Challenge Cup competition, such revision to be submitted to a general meeting to be called at some convenient date."

Capt. Lanning seconded the resolution and it was carried.

Capt. Lanning said there were frequent changes going on in the drill and uniform of the British army, and he was glad to find there was a feeling that they in Shanghai need not follow all these changes. This was the opinion of a committee which had been formed to consider the uniform of the corps and make suggestions with regard to alterations or improvements. It was certainly not necessary to follow the British army drill in its entirety. Some movements which would be very useful in Shanghai had been left out of the 1889 Red Book, such as forming companies to the right or left. Another matter was that the rifles were too much worn to be reliable. To get out of the difficulty there were two ways; either the Council might buy new rifles (applause) or the members of the corps might buy the rifles themselves (groans). There was considerable difference of opinion whether the members should be allowed to buy their own rifles and use them in competitions. It was thought by some that this would open the door to heart-burning on the part of men who did not care to pay $16 or $17 for a new rifle. He asked for an expression of opinion from the meeting on this point.

Lieut. Rex said one proposal was that the Council should procure a certain number of new rifles and issue them in return for a deposit. When the rifle was returned into store the deposit would be given back if it was found that the weapon had only deteriorated by fair wear and tear; but if the rifle had been injured by neglect or improper use, a portion of the deposit would be forfeited.

Capt. Little thought it would be beneath their dignity to get rifles on a hire system such as Lieut. Rex advocated. Any man who went in for shooting, he thought, would be ready to pay for a rifle of his own.

Lieut. Rex explained that the deposit was only intended to secure the Council against loss.

After considerable discussion (in the course of which Priv. Thistle suggested that the Council should obtain new barrels and fit them to the old stocks).

Capt. B. A. Clarke moved, and Priv. Gould seconded:—

That the Shooting Committee, through the Commanding Officer, approach the Municipal Council as to the necessity of supplying at least 100 first-class rifles for the use of competitors, it being optional for the shooting men to purchase the said rifles either outright or by deposit during the competitions.

Battery Sergt-Major Cameron, in reply to Major Holliday, said the life of a rifle was estimated by the British army authorities at five years. All the rifles they had in Shanghai were much older than that, and a great many of them were really not safe to fire.

Major Holliday pointed out that at some future time the troops at Hongkong would be armed with the Lee-Metford rifle; and as the ammunition used here was obtained from Hongkong, it was necessary that the same pattern of rifle should be used at the two places. The Council, therefore, might not think it wise to buy a number of new Martini-Henry rifles.

Lieut. Trueman observed that if the rifles were sold to members no loss would be entailed on the Council.

Lieut. Souter moved, and Trooper Taylor seconded, the following amendment:—

That the Municipal Council be requested to replace on their own account 75 to 100 of the old by new rifles, and that these be issued only to men recommended by the Captain of the Troop, Battery or Company.

On a show of hands being taken, the amendment was lost, and Capt. Clarke's resolution was carried with only two dissentients.

The meeting terminated after Sergt. Belbin had suggested that some of the honorary members of the corps could be utilised as aides-de-camp to the commanding officer.

THE HUNAN PUBLICATIONS.

A public meeting of residents in Shanghai was held yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre, at the invitation of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, to take such steps as might appear desirable in regard to the anti-foreign publications by the Chinese. The chair was taken by Mr. J. G. Purdon, President of the Chamber and Chairman of the Municipal Council, and there was a large attendance. The Chairman was supported on the platform by the following members of the Committee of the Chamber: Messrs. H. R. Hearn (Alfred Dent & Co.), J. C. Bois (Butterfield & Swire), E. A. Probst (Iveson & Co.), C. F. Rowband (Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China), and J. Graham (Nippon Yusen Kaisha).

The Chairman opened the proceedings by saying:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—This meeting of the community is called for the purpose of taking such steps as may seem advisable with regard to the abominable anti-foreign publications that are issued in various parts of China, particularly in the province of Hunan. The subject has been so fully and powerfully laid before us all by the Reverend Griffith John and other missionaries whose position enables them to speak with authority, and so well treated in the local press, that I do not propose taking up your time by going at any length into it here. There can be no question but that these publications have had the effect intended of embittering the minds of the natives against all foreigners, and while we in Shanghai have escaped any trouble it is because the natives are aware that we have men-of-war in port, and a very efficient body of volunteers and police who could and would speedily put down any local riot. This does not make us indifferent to the sufferings that our fellow countrymen at other ports have gone through, or to the probability that they may have again to suffer, unless some very decided measures are taken by the Treaty Powers to show the Chinese that the present state of affa[irs] cannot be permitted to continue; and it [is] to back up the efforts that have been ma[de] to this end, by the residents at ot[her] places, and to strengthen the hands of o[ur] Consular representatives in the steps th[ey] we may be sure that they have taken to bri[ng] the matter before the home Governments that we are met here to-day. As I said, we in Shanghai have escaped actu[al] outbreak, but it is evident to any o[ne] carefully observant, that the anti-foreig[n] feeling is by no means absent. Stra[ws] show how the wind blows, and the great increased obstructiveness of the Chines[e] officials in every matter connected with the Settlements, and their evident desire to i[n]terfere in the affairs of the Settlements, u[n]questionably arise from feelings antagonist[ic] to all foreigners; while at the same time u[n] complaint against their own countrymen laid before the officials, is contemptuously ignored. I may add that I sent one of these publications, one of which I have in my hand, some mails ago, to the Secretary of the China Association in London, to b[e] made such use of as that body may see fi[t]. The meeting is now ready to receive any resolution that may be offered.

Mr. R. W. Little—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I wish, as I have no doubt you wish, that the moving of this resolution, copies of which have been distributed throughout the theatre, had been placed in stronger hands than mine; but the importance of the subject will, I hope, make up for my deficiencies. Most of you, I imagine, have copies of this resolution, but perhaps it will be in order if I read it to you. It is as follows:—

"That this general public meeting of Shanghai desires to express its full endorsement of the petitions sent to the Marquis of Salisbury and the President of the United States by the Hankow and Kiukiang communities on the subject of the recent anti-foreign riots in the Yangtze valley, and to support them in drawing the attention of the representatives of all the Treaty Powers at Peking and their respective Governments to the wide diffusion in Central China of virulent anti-foreign literature in the shape of placards, cartoons, pamphlets, and books, whereby the good relations that would otherwise subsist between China and foreigners have been and are seriously endangered; and to the unwillingness displayed by the Chinese authorities to put down this manifest evil by stopping this diffusion and punishing its promoters, although the authors and disseminators of the objectionable publications are perfectly well known to them. That meeting therefore hereby requests the Chairman to send a copy of the record of the proceedings to-day to the *Doyen* of the diplomatic body at Peking, requesting him to communicate the same to his colleagues and beg them to join with him in laying this protest before his and their governments, that steps may be promptly taken to mitigate the evil complained of, and avert the serious consequences that may be otherwise expected."

I do not imagine that any exception can be taken to the general drift of this resolution, though perhaps there might be beneficial alterations in the wording of it. The main object of this meeting is to back up what has been done in Hankow, and later in Kiukiang. We owe to Hankow and especially to the energy of Dr. Griffith John (applause), the detection of the source of these placards, pamphlets and books. The book which has been published in Hankow, containing a large number of these placards, was chiefly intended to be sent home to the governments and leading people there, so that they may realise what this anti-foreign propaganda is; and there have been, I understand, very few copies reserved for China. Through the kindness of the British and Foreign Bible Society here, I have been handed a large number of the placards, which perhaps some of you

ld like to vary the monotony of my aking by looking at meanwhile ; and I nk you will see on looking at them that ne of the language which has been used describing these publications, of which ese few are only a sample, has been ggerated. If we were not concerned at in this propaganda and its effects, I nk it would still be our duty to sup- rt Hankow in what it has done. Not ly are the river ports off-shoots from selves, but they are bound to us by all ds of ties. They are dependent upon commercially, as we are more or less pendent upon them ; and the efforts ankow has made, through Dr. Griffith hn, through Consul Gardner, and through public meeting which it held, certainly serve our support and our endorsement. e have been, as the Chairman has said, rtunately free from any actual outbreak, d we are likely to continue so, as long we are as well defended as we are ; but must remember that, in the words of Roman poet, it becomes our business en our neighbour's house is on fire. st summer, perhaps many of you will member, the riots came very near to us within 25 or 30 miles. It is quite pos- ble—indeed, it is more than possible, it very probable—that if something is not ne, similar riots will break out again is year. Without going so far as to be- ve, with the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, at there is a spirit of rebellion, and, re than that, an organised rebellion isting in the Yangtze valley, it is very rtain there is an immense amount, ong a certain class of the people, of rest and readiness to break out in out- ges. There is no doubt that if these blications of Chou Han and his accom- ices have not caused these riots, they ve been in many cases the spark which set fire to material already prepared. any civilised country, as the Hankow tition to Lord Salisbury pointed out such blications as these would be stopped at ce by the Government, and although the rone and Viceroys fulminate against em and declare that their authorship is nishable with death and that they will be pressed with the whole energy of the vernment, we do not see that anything s been really done to stop Mr. Chou an's work and that of his accomplices. is our duty, both on account of Hankow d ourselves and general civilisation and rogress in China, to do what we can to t this propaganda put down. We are t, in forwarding the minutes of this eeting, if this resolution is passed as I pe it will be, throwing or intending to row any slight whatever on the exertions our representatives at Peking. We now they have done and are doing their st, and we have every reason to believe at anything we do here will only strength- n their hands, and should not be re- ived by them as throwing any blame pon them. So much has been already id, as the chairman remarked, in the ess particularly and generally about this ropaganda, about what it has done and hat it will do if it is not stopped, that ou will not expect me to go on at great ngth. I can only say I hope this large nd representative meeting will pass this esolution—amending it if it likes—by cclamation, and that our action will not nly be a satisfaction to our friends up the iver, but be of benefit to the cause of ivilisation in China and the safety of our ellow-countrymen throughout the Yangtze alley. With these few words, gentlemen, place this resolution in your hands. (Applause.)

Mr. E. G. Low (Fearon, Low & Co.)—In rising to second the resolution proposed by Mr. Little I do not intend to say more than a few words. The situation has been so clearly put in the forcible letters of the Hankow and Kiukiang communities that it is only left to us to give them our fullest and most unqualified endorsement, and this we do by the resolution before you. The thanks of all foreigners in China are greatly due to Dr. Griffith John for his ability and tenacity in ferretting out the true source of the publications which have caused so much evil. Hoping that our Home Governments will no longer remain blind to the necessity of taking the strong stand which their ignorance of the true state of affairs has hitherto prevented them from taking, I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Rev. Timothy Richard (Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General knowledge among the Chinese)—I heartily support the resolution, both in the interest of foreigners and that of the Chinese. In the interest of foreigners, because innocent, law-abiding, useful and philanthropic residents, scattered widely throughout China, should no longer be left at the mercy of lawless mobs, still guided, unstopped, by such mandarins as Chou Han and his associates. In the interest of the Chinese, because delay in giving full protection and security to foreigners is the surest and speediest way of bringing about what the Chinese fear most—foreign war, and all its consequences. I therefore sincerely hope that this motion will be carried unanimously.

Mr. Herbert Smith (Jardine, Matheson & Co)—This important matter has been so ably dealt with by the previous speakers, that it is unnecessary for me to say anything further. It is certainly a subject of such grave moment to all sections of the foreign residents in China, that our protest cannot be too strongly brought to the notice of the Diplomatic Body at Peking. I heartily support the resolution.

Mr. A. McLeod (Gibb, Livingston & Co.—The able manner in which the proposer of this resolution brought the matter before this meeting leaves very little for me to say. I am only qualified to speak on the matter before us from one point of view—a merchant's ; and I think we all admit that the prosperity of this place defends in a very large measure upon the peaceful course of trade. If these riots such as disturbed the valley of the Yangtze during last autumn are carried on, it is perfectly hopeless to expect trade to flourish ; and from that point of view alone I think that, in a commercial community like Shanghai, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have acted very wisely in calling this meeting. I do not think I can add anything to what the proposer of this motion said. He went so fully into the subject that it leaves little else to say. I will therefore conclude by saying I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution. (Applause)

Rev. W. Muirhead (London Mission)—I think we have ground for serious complaint in the occasion of our meeting here this afternoon. The riots that have taken place in the interior of the country may well excite our deepest feelings ; and we here express our sympathy with those who have been in the greatest danger. These riots I believe to be owing to the papers now referred to. Who is the author of them? Only a few parties, I believe, are engaged in the work ; Hunanites they are called. But the Chinese are like a flock of sheep—easily led by those in a position of authority and influence over them ; and the Hunanese at large are ready to follow in the wake of Chou Han and his colleagues. These papers speak for themselves. They are against all morals and propriety. They are full of lies as well as vile aspersions on foreigners and on missionaries in particular. It behoves us to take action in the matter. As has been already said, those in the interior of China look to Shanghai as the hub of the whole country, and very much will depend upon the course which we take and upon the influence that we exert. Are we not moved by the deepest concern for the welfare and safety of our countrymen and of our countrywomen in the interior? (Applause.) We know what has taken place in consequence of these papers, and, as has been already remarked, we know not what may follow as a still further consequence. To a very large extent it is in our hands to put down these vicious and vile publications. If we use the influence which it is in our power to exert, I am sure Chou Han and his companions can be easily laid hold of and brought to a very severe issue in regard to punishment for the vile conduct which he has shown.—Not that we are anxious to be avenged in any way ; but in view of the high interests at stake, it would be well for this community unanimously to follow in the wake of this resolution, and do our very utmost to influence the authorities at home and the authorities at Peking to suppress these publications, that we may live here and elsewhere in peace and quietness. Speaking as a missionary, I would do nothing at all. It is very strange that in the early days of Christianity, charges similar to those which have been brought against missionaries and others in the papers referred to were universally made ; but they were answered by those whom we have the honour of calling the Early Christian Fathers I suggest that the missionaries should answer these charges in a similar manner. But we are not all missionaries, and we are on a pleasant and agreeable footing with the Government of this country. We have entered into friendly relationships with it, and it behoves us to show in a strong and determined way that we will not submit to the publication and diffusion of such unprincipled, immoral and untrue papers as seem to be so widely circulated. (Applause.) I hope that this gathering of friends in Shanghai will support the missionaries in the interior and the friends who are there at large, in order to put down these vicious and vile papers ; and I hope that ere long we shall hear no more about them. (Applause.)

Rev. Geo. W. Hunter (China Inland Mission)—I should not have risen to-day had not Mr. Muirhead used a word that included me in what he said. He said we were unanimously of opinion that the steps proposed should be taken. I differ from that, and, having an opinion on the matter, cannot content myself with giving a silent vote. One of the gentlemen said he could only speak as a member of the mercantile community in this matter. I can only speak here as a missionary ; as one who has come out in the interests of the Gospel, to spread that Gospel. I agree of course with every word that has been said about the character of these publications. They are vile and untrue beyond all characterising ; but we cannot but remember that we come out to take these things cheerfully. We come out to love and to bless them that curse us and pray for those that despitefully use us. We are called upon here to urge the authorities to take steps to stay this evil and have its promoters punished ; and Mr. Muirhead hinted at that in no very indirect terms. The newspaper this morning gave us a reminder as to what that meant. There was one very excellent article supporting the object of this meeting, and another told us what punishment of offenders meant in Chinese eyes. The danger is that if we take this step, we are leading ourselves into these consequences. I represent a mission that has a great many members in the interior, and we do not take the position Mr. Muirhead suggests at all, and that our friends at Hankow and elsewhere suggest. We believe that in the interests of the Gospel and in spite of danger to ourselves, this evil is better left as it is. I do not move an amendment, not having seen the resolution before ; but for the sake of the Gospel and missionaries and for the winning even of Hunan, when this resolution is put, I shall certainly say no.

The Chairman then put the resolution and it was carried, Mr. Hunter alone holding up his hand in dissent.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Purdon for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

Amusements.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING, 1892.

Second Day, Friday, 19th February, 1892.

1.—The Scurry Stakes, sweepstakes of $5 each, with $100 added, second pony to receive $50, for *bond fide* griffins at the date of entry. Subscription griffins of this season, 1891-92, non-winners, allowed 7-lbs. Weight for inches. One mile.

Mr. Sassoon's ch. *Lightning* 1

2.—The Exchange Plate, presented by the bankers and exchange brokers of Hongkong, for China ponies. Weight for inches. Winners of Foochow, Lusitano or Hongkong Club Cup, 5-lbs. extra. Entrance $10. Second pony to receive half of the entrance money. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Sassoon's skd. *Hero* 1

3.—The German Cup, presented by members of the German Club, for subscription griffins of this season, 1891-92, only. Weight for inches. Entrance $10. Second pony to receive 75 per cent.; third pony 25 per cent. of entrance money. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Derick's g. *Resolute* 1

4.—The Professional Cup, presented for China ponies. Weight for inches. Winners of one race at this meeting, 7-lbs. extra.; of two or three races, 10-lbs. extra. Previous non-starters to carry 12st. Entrance $10. Second pony to receive 50 per cent. of entrance money; third pony 25 per cent. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Buxey's g. *Boldheart* 1

5.—The Parsee Cup, presented by the Parsee community, for China ponies, being *bond fide* griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches. Winners of one race at this meeting, 7-lbs. extra; of two races, 10-lbs. extra. Subscription griffins of this season, non-winners, allowed 7-lbs. Entrance $5. Seven furlongs.

Mr. Sassoon's g. *Thunderbolt* 1

6.—The Jockey Cup, for subscription ponies of this and last season, winners excluded. To be ridden by jockeys who have never had a winning mount previous to this meeting in Hongkong or China. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile.

Mr. Derick's g. *Gaiety* 1

7.—The Flyaway Stakes, for China ponies. Weight for inches. Previous winners at this meeting, 7-lbs. extra. Subscription griffins of this season, 1891-92, allowed 7-lbs. Entrance $5, with $100 added. Second pony to receive $50. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. John Peel's g. *Merry Thought* ... 1

8.—The Brokers' Cup, presented, for China ponies. Weight for inches Previous winners at this meeting, 7-lbs. extra. Subscription griffins of this season, 1891-92, allowed 7-lbs. Entrance $5. Second pony to receive half entrance money. One mile and a half.

Mr. Buxey's g. *Home Guard* 1

9.—The Welter Stakes, for China ponies. Weight 12st. Previous winners at this meeting, 7-lbs. extra. Entrance $5, with $100 added. One mile.

Mr. John Peel's g. *Talisman* 1

Third Day, Saturday, 20th February, 1892.

1.—The Civil Service Cup, presented, for subscription griffins of this season, 1891-92. Weight for inches. Previous winners, 7-lbs. extra. Penalties accumulative. Entrance $5. Second pony to receive half the Entrance money. One mile.

Mr. Darius' g. *Porpoise*..... 1

2.—The Challenge Cup, value 100 guineas, for China ponies. To be won two years consecutively by a pony or ponies the *bond fide* property of the same owner. Weight for inches. Entrance (forced) $5, but optional to subscription griffins of this season, 1891-92. First pony to receive 70 per cent.; second, 20 per cent.; and third, 10 per cent. of entrance money. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Sassoon's skd. *Hero* 1

3.—The Navy Cup, presented by Officers of H.M. Fleet, for China ponies. Weight for inches. Previous owners at this meeting of one race, 5-lbs. extra; of two races, 7-lbs. extra; and of three or more races, 10-lbs. extra. Non-starters at this meeting excluded. Entrance $10. Second pony to receive half of the entrance money. One mile.

Mr. Sassoon's ch. *Lightning*... ... 1

4.—The Ladies' Purse, for China ponies. Weight for inches. All ponies not subscription griffins that have been placed 3-lbs. extra. Winners, not subscription griffins, 7-lbs. extra. Entrance $5. Seven furlongs.

Mr. Sassoon's br. *Mighty* 1

5.—Hongkong Stakes, a forced entry of $5 for all subscription griffins of this season, 1891-92. First pony to receive 70 per cent. of the entrance money and $200 added; second pony 20 per cent. third, 10 per cent. Weight for inches. Winner of German Cup 10-lbs. extra. Winners of any other races 5-lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

Mr. Darius' g. *Porpoise*... 1

6.—The Tai Yeuk Fong Cup, presented, for China ponies. Second pony to receive $50. Weight for inches. Entrance $10. From the Black Rock twice round and in.

Mr. Buxey's g. *Reciprocation* 1*
Mr. John Peel's g. *Vagrant* 1*

* Dead Heat.

7.—The Garrison Cup, presented by the Officers of the Garrison, for China ponies *bond fide* griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches. Previous winners at this meeting 7-lbs. extra. Penalties accumulative. Entrance $10. Subscription griffins of this season, 1891-92, allowed 7-lbs. From two-mile post once round and in.

Mr. Sassoon's br. *Baccarat* 1

8.—The Consolation Stakes, for all beaten China ponies at this meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance $5, with $100 added. Second pony to receive $50. Once round.

Mr. Ess' g. *Bumptious* 1

9.—The Champion Stakes, a forced entry for all China ponies, winners at this meeting only. Weight for inches. Entrance $20. Winners of two races, $30; of three or more races, $50, with $100 added. One mile and a half.

Mr. Sassoon's skd. *Hero* 1
" " ch. *Lightning* 2

10.—The Nil Desperandum Stakes, for all beaten subscription griffins of this season, 1891-92. Entrance $5, with $100 added for the first pony, and $50 for the second pony. Weight for inches. Half a mile.

Mr. Buxey's g. *Silver Spur* 1

First Day,

Thursday, 18th February, 1892.

To judge from the *China Mail* of the 18th, of which we received a copy yesterday, the first day of the Hongkong Races was a very tame business. Gambling was entirely prohibited to foreigners and Chinese, and though the latter were present in full force, the weather being very favourable, there was a decided falling-off in the number of Europeans present. "Towards the close of the day's racing, however, it was quite evident that numerous private 'sweeps' had been organised." The Governor of Hongkong and family were present, and music was provided by the band of the Shropshire Regiment. In the first half-mile, the Wong-Nei-Chong Stakes, six started, the first three being:—

Mr. Darius' *Rattler*, 10.9, Mr. Sampson ..
" John Peel's *Fugitive*, 10.12, Mr Hough
" G. H. Potts' *Susewind*, Mr. Maclean

Rattler won easily by a length in sec., *Susewind*, lame, a bad third.

For the Ashley Cup, 1 mile, only ponies started, the result being:—

Mr. Sassoon's *Hero*, 11.7, Mr. Sassoon ..
" John Peel's *Merrythough*, 11.1, Mr Hough .....

Hero romped home, an easy winner, 2m. 8½s.

Only five ponies went out for the Der 1½ miles. The result was:—

Mr. Sassoon's *Lightning*, 10.12 ...Mr. Maclean .....
" Buxey's *Boldheart*, 11.1, Mr. Reynell
" Heinrich's *Enthusiast*, 11.1, Mr. Master
" John Peel's *Flatcatcher*, 11.4, Mr Hough
" Sassoon's *Thunderbolt*, 10.12, Mr. Sassoon .....

Lightning won by two lengths with having been extended, *Boldheart* beat *Enthusiast* by half a length on the po Time 3m. 13½s.

For the Foochow Cup, 2 miles, th were four starters and they came in under:—

Mr. John Peel's *Vagrant*, 10.12, Mr. Hough
" Buxey's *Reciprocation*, 10.10, Mr. Sampson ... .
" Buxey's *Viper*, 11.4. Mr. Reynell ....
" Sassoon's *Baccarat*, 11.1, Mr. Maclean

This was the best race of the day, *Baccarat* looking like winning up to the Bl Rock, where *Vagrant* passed him and w anyhow. Second and third a long w behind. Time 4m. 29s.

For the Valley Stakes, ¾ mile, there w twelve starters, the three placed pon being:—

Mr. Burnside's *Parmesan*, 11.1, Mr. Master
" John Peel's *Solace*, 11.1, Mr. Hough
" Lea's *Hostage*, 10.12, Mr. Orlebar ....

The race was won "comfortably" b head in 1m. 34⅘s., *Hostage* a good thi and *Rialto* fourth.

The Lusitano Cup, 1¼ miles, was again match, the result being:—

Mr. John Peel's *Merrythought*, 11.1, Mr. Hough .....
" Buxey's *Boldheart*, 11.1, Mr. Reynell

This, according to the *Mail*, was "a ta race," but it was only won by a head, t time being 2m. 41s.

The Canton Cup, 1 mile, brought five starters, the first three at the fini being:—

Mr. Heinrich's *Enthusiast*, 11.1, Mr. Master
" Sassoon's *Thunderbolt*, 10.12, Mr. Maclean .....
" Ess's *Bumptious*, 10.12, Mr. Sassoon

The winner led from start to finis beating *Thunderbolt* by a length. Ti 2m. 7⅘s.

The Hongkong Club Cup, 1½ miles, another match, the result being:—

Mr. Buxey's *Home Guard*, 11.1, Mr. Reynell
" John Peel's *Talisman*, 11.1, Mr. Hough

Home Guard "won a quiet race, han down, by fully six lengths." Time 3m. 1

For the last race of the day, the Co pradores' Cup, 1 mile, the largest field, ponies, faced the starter, who was a lo time getting them off. The first three the finish were:—

Mr. Darius' *Porpoise*, 10.12, Mr. Reynell..
" John Peel's *Solace*, 11.1, Mr. Hough
" G. H. Potts' *Rialto*, 10.9, Mr. Maclean

Porpoise seems to have won with co parative ease by two lengths; the as distance between second and third. Ti not given.

Second Day.

Friday, 19th February, 1892.

From the *China Mail*, which was only Hongkong paper to reach us yes day, we learn that the proceedings on second day of the races were even ta than on the first, gambling of all ki

Consular Rec'd
Rec'd Copy to Treasury

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 8 1892
RECEIVED

No. 181-

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, March 8th, 1892.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

Treasury
April 18/92.

Copy read
April 18, 1892.

SUBJECT:

Alleged issue of improper certificates -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Answer to Department's No. 52,
of January 5th 1892.

No. 181.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, March 8th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

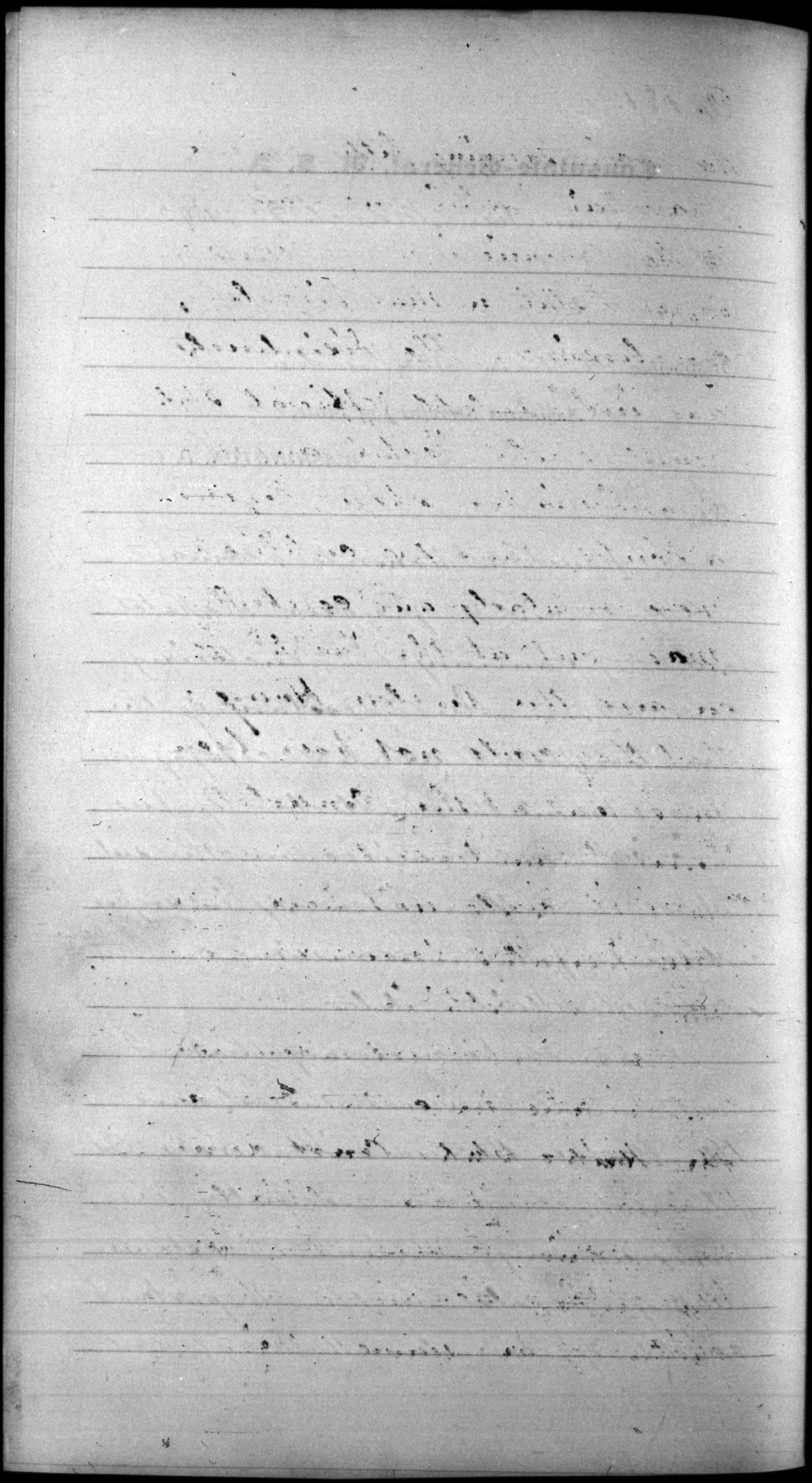
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 52, of January 8th, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, together with a copy of a report from the Collector of Customs at San Francisco on the subject of the alleged issue of improper certificates for the admission of Chinese to the United States.

It cannot be necessary that I should again answer the absurd statements of the San Francisco Collector which I have so fully disproved in my previous dispatches.

My dispatch to the Department No. 166, of November 11th 1891, and



the accompanying letter of the Shanghai Taotai and statement of the Commissioner of Customs is, as I state in that dispatch, conclusive - The disinterested and indisputable official statements of the Taotai and the Commissioner show, beyond a doubt, that the certificates were regularly and carefully made out at the Taotai's Yamen and the Custom House; that they could not have been made out at this Consulate General, and that there was not, and could not have been any irregular issue, or any improper certificate -

Both the Collector and the Judge who tried the case in the United States Court seem to have thought the certificates not genuine because the Taotai had affixed a Chinese character instead of his name which, as

his signature - In fact, this was a proof of the genuineness of the documents, as it is the custom, which has probably been followed for ages, for Chinese officials to adopt a motto, or such a character or designation as that which has been adopted by the Shanghai Tao-tai, which in his case is Hu, or in the Cantonese Foo, and means tiger, and use it as his official signature - I do not see how any United States statute could compel or induce a Chinese official, acquainted with no language but his own, to spell out his name in the United States language.

This Chinese custom of substitution by an official of some other character for his name, is as well established as the British custom under which, for instance, Mr Disraeli chang-

ed his signature to Bracciefild, or the Italian custom under which Cardinal Gioacchino Pecci, since becoming Pope, has signed his name Leo-

Reference to this style of signature will be found in Williams's Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language, Edition of 1874, page 1065, Character Yah-

In communications passing between this Consulate General and Chinese Officials the usual custom is not for either the Chinese Official or the Consul General to sign his communication, but, instead, to send his Official Chinese card with it-

The Collector's claim that I have been "misled" in this matter by the Interpreter of this

Consulate General is, like his accusation against me of fraud and forgery, as contained in his letter transmitted in the Department's dispatch to me No. 45, of August 25th 1891, an illustration of his ease and facility in making accusations against other officials without taking the trouble to first obtain the slightest proof of them; a qualification which I cannot believe is required by the Treasury Department in its officials-

I respectfully call the attention of the Department of State to the correspondence between the Department and the Chinese Legation, as published on pages 139 and 141 of the Foreign Relations of the United States for 1889, in which it will be seen that a form of

certificate substantially the same as those issued by the Shanghai Taotai, under instructions from the Chinese government, visaed by me, rejected by the San Francisco Collector and declared invalid by the United States Circuit Court, was, on being submitted in that correspondence by the Chinese Legation, accepted by the Treasury Department as satisfactory.

The Collector, in his letter, disavows having caused the publication of the charges against me or having made the statements about me attributed to him in the newspapers. I respectfully insist that I am entitled to a disavowal from him to be made as public as were the newspaper articles.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard
Consul General.

No. 187

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 8 1892
RECEIVED.

March 10th 1892

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. J. A. Lemar Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Enclosing Bill of Lading

1 copy of bill of Lading
1 copy of Manifest and
to star Apr 4/20/92

Copied 4/25/92

No. 187.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 10th 1892

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith a bill of lading for a box of silk goods which I have this day shipped to the Department at the request of the U. S. Consul at Ningpo.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. Leonard

Consul General

No. 183.

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,
Shanghai, March 17th, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 19 1892

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Department Circulars.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledging receipt of Circulars of Dec. 10th, 30th & 31st 1891, and Jany 1st & 14th 1892.

No. 183.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,
Shanghai, March 17th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton.
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from the Department of the following circulars:

Of December 10th 1891, as to invoicing property in Consulates.

" December 30th 1891, as to Springfield, Massachusetts.

" December 31st 1891, as to American shooks.

" January 1st 1892, as to value of American coins.

" January 14th 1892, as to corrections of value in invoices.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General

Dr St. Clair

No. 184-

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, March 18th, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 5 1892
RECEIVED

Pack Cage sealed & Mr. Scarborough May 7/92

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Transmittal of package,

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Sending by government pouch package of vegetable wax to M. M. Scarborough, Cincinnatti, Ohio-

No. 184-

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, March 18th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that I send herewith, in the care of the State Department, a package directed to M. M. Scarborough, Cincinnati, Ohio -

This package has been sent to me by Rev. J. M. M. Farnham, D. D., a missionary, who tells me that it contains vegitable [or insect] wax, a peculiar product of China, which he is sending to his friend Mr Scarborough as a specimen; and he asks me to send it in the government pouch because he has had articles returned to him from San Francisco, when sent by mail and is afraid that this might no get through

if sent in the usual way.

It not being a matter of merchandise, and being intended as a specimen of the products of the country, I have presumed that there would be no objection to sending it this way.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 185.

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, March 30th, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 5 1892
RECEIVED

Mr Leonard,

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Forwarding copy of dispatch

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Forwarding copy of dispatch No. 11, October 23d 1889, with enclosure to the same.

No. 185.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, March 30th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, enclosed, a copy of my dispatch to the Department, No. 11 of October 23rd 1889, with enclosure to the same, as instructed by your dispatch No. 93, of February 8th 1892.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

Two enclosures -

1 - Dispatch No. 11, October 23rd '89.

2 - Enclosure to the same -

No. 186 . . Note deaths

CONSUL
NOTED AND FI
DEAL
-D.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shang Lai April 8th 1892

RTMENT OF STATE.
MAY 14 1892
RECEIVED.

Mr J. A. Lennard

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Returns and Accounts

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 186

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai April 8th, 1892.

Honorable Wm. F. Whalin,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith my returns and accounts for the quarter ending March 31st.

To balance my rent and miscellaneous expense account I have drawn on the Treasury of State for $619.75 in the usual manner, and likewise for $428.49 to balance my Jail account.

I have also drawn on the Treasury of State separate drafts for rent, one for $250 for rent of the Consulate Grounds and one for $187.50 for rent of the Consular Jail.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard

Consul General

Enclosures -

1. Digest of Invoice Book
2. Arrival and Departure of Am. Vessels
3. Record of Notarial Services
4. Summary of Business
5. Rent and Miscellaneous Expense Account
6. Clerk Account
7. Interpreter "
8. Marshal "
9. Jail "
10. Marshal's Return
11. Record of Deceased Citizens

T.M.

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with J. N. Leonard, General U. S. Consul at Shanghai from 1st January to 31st March 1892, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAME OF PERSON.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
1892 January 15	Edward Gray Lapham	United States	—	On board the Canadian mail Steamer "Empress of India" enroute Vancouver to Shanghai.	$50//	Deceased was returning to Shanghai where he had formerly resided. Besides his personal effects he left a deposit in a local bank of Taels 1558.87. In September 1890 he filed a will in this office wherein he named his uncle S. S. Lapham 104 Weybosset st. Providence R. I. Executor, to whom I wrote 2eby 11th last.

J. N. Leonard, Genl
U. S. Consul.

U. S. Consulate Genl
Shang Hai

Arrow
Discharged American Citizen

Quarter Dollars
March 31st 1892

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NUMBERED AND PUBLISHED.

Inclosure No. 1
In Dispatch No. 186

No. 187

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, April 15, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 27 1892
RECEIVED

Mr. Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Acknowledgment of the Dept's No. 54 - Feby 16, 1892, and 9 volumes.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 187

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

April 15th, 1892

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's instruction dated Feby. 16, last, numbered 54, and to state that the law books, namely:

Kents Commentaries	4 vol
Parsons on Contracts	3 .
Jones on Conveyancing	1 .
Drake on Attachments	1 .

have been received and entered on the inventory of public property in this office.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

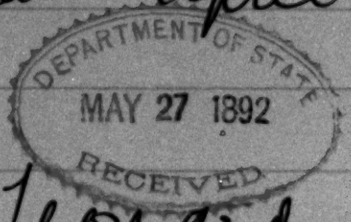
Consul General

No. 188

filed

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai April 28, 1892.



Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

List of government property inclosed.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 188.

Consulate-General, U. S. A., Shanghai

April 28', 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir: In conformity with the Department's instruction contained in a circular dated December 10th last I inclose herewith a complete list of the property in this office belonging to the United State.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General

One Inclosure

No. 189

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 27 1892
RECEIVED.

Shanghai April 29, 1892

Mr Leonard

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Marriage - Edgar Woods jr.
&
Frances Ann Smith.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SHANGHAI, CHINA April 19 1892

I, Walter S. Emens Vice CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AT SHANGHAI, *do hereby certify that on this* 19 *day of* April *A.D. 18*92, *at* Bridgeman Home *in* SHANGHAI Edgar Woods Jr. *aged* 33 *years, born in* Columbus, Ohio. *and now residing in* Tsing Kiang-pu *and* Frances Ann Smith *aged* 31 *years born in* Shanghai *and now residing in* Shanghai *were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by* Rev. Elliot H Thomson *who is authorized by the laws of* United States *to perform such a ceremony.*

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI *this* 19th *day of* April, *A.D. 18*92, *and of the* INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES *the* 116th.

W. S. Emens

Vice *U. S. Consul General.*

No. 189

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai April 29, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir: I inclose herewith the certificate of marriage - Edgar Woods, junior, to Frances ann Smith - which took place at Shanghai on the 19th instant.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard

Consul General.

One Inclosure

Consular Bill

No. 190

Latshaw

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
MAY 28 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 27 1892
RECEIVED

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai April 29, 1892

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

Ans. June 2nd 1892

SUBJECT:

Requisition for Sedan Chairs.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 190

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai April 29, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to request that the Department will grant permission for the purchase of two new Sedan chairs, to replace the ones we now have which are dilapidated and past repairing.

Two new chairs will cost $120. U.S. Currency.

The Department is doubtless aware that these chairs are used by the Consul General and Interpreter in making official visits to the Chinese authorities, as not only does the custom of the country require such a mode of conveyance but the streets of the native city admit of no other.

They are used for no other purpose

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard

Consul General

Com. Bureau
Dept. Consular to
Mail & Archives. 27 1892 ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE. ★ Criminal.

No. 191

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. MAY 27 1892 RECEIVED.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai April 29, 1892

Ans. June 2/92

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Requisition for furniture for the Consulate General

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 191

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai April 29', 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir: Referring to my despatch No 188 dated the 28' instant, transmitting an inventory of the government property here, I have the honor to respectfully report to the Department that this Consulate General is inadequately furnished, and that much of the furniture now in use was bought many years ago and should be replaced by something more in keeping with the offices we now occupy, not to speak of the appearance that our government's consulate should maintain.

I have therefore to request that the Department authorize me to expend such an amount as may be considered advisable in purchasing furniture for this Consulate General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General.

Con. Bureau
sick + asks
for leave.

No. 192

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE MAY 1892

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, April 29th, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE MAY 27 1892 RECEIVED

See instruction to Chinkiang June 2/92

Mr

To the Department of State.

Transmitting dispatch No. 201 from Consul Jones, of Chinkiang.

SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Transmitting, with approval, application of Consul Jones for leave of absence.

No. 192

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, April 29th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, Dispatch No. 201, of April 27th, from Consul Jones, of Chinkiang to the Department of State, applying for leave of absence.

I hereby approve the application.

I have, heretofore, expressed the opinion that Consuls in China, and in fact everywhere in the East, should be allowed frequent leave of absence.

It is a fact universally recognized here that the effect upon foreigners of continuous residence in this climate is such that an annual summer vacation is needed by nearly all.

Such vacations are allowed to

many Officials living in the United States and are much more necessary here.

The liability to such a physical condition as to necessitate a temporary change of residence, and often, at short notice, is so great in China that the strictness as to leave of absence which may be considered necessary in Europe would be a hardship out here.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Leonard.

No. 193.

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, April 29th, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 8 1892
RECEIVED

Mr ~~William H. Wharton~~,

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Acknowledging receipt of Circulars.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 193.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, April 29th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of circulars from the Department of State of the following dates:

January 21st '92 - As to correspondence.
" 30th " As to invoices
February 1st " As to Columbian Exposition.
" 2nd " As to Currency Certificates
" 10th " As to Charities
" 15th " As to appointment of Third Assistant Secretary of State.
" 24th " As to extra wages.
" 26th " As to Executive orders
March 6th " As to Table of honor.

March 7th As to value of foreign
Coin -
" 9th " As to paragraph
677 Customs Regulations
16th As to merchandise
for World's Columbian
Exposition -
As to Leaves of Absence -
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

Com. Bureau
Dispatches sub
twenty years
last March

No. 194

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 18 1892
RECEIVED

SECRETARY OF STATE
JUN 21 1892
ASSISTANT

Consulate-General, U. S. A., Shanghai W.T.W.
Typewriter

May 10, 1892.

Ans June 27.

Mr. J. A. Leonard.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Requisition. Ordered June 26

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

For Stationery

No. 194

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai May 10, 1892

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to request the Department to supply this Consulate General with the various stationery etc as per the inclosed requisition.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General

One Inclosure.

Typewriting machine asked for.

No. 195.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 18 1892

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,
Shanghai, May 11th, 1892.

Mr Leonard,
To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:
Department Circular

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:
Acknowledging receipt of Department's circular of March 10th 1892.

No. 195.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, May 11th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's circular of March 10th, 1892, transmitting the Executive order in reference to fees number 19 and 94 of the tariff of official fees.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

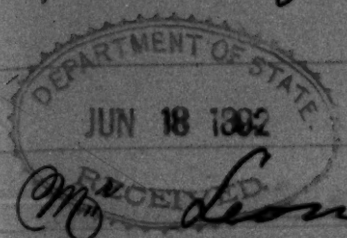
No. 196.

Ack'd file

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, May 19th, 1892.



Mr. Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Attacks on Missionaries.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Raids on the Zenana Mission at Chingho and the Missionary Hospital at Kienning.

No. 196.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, May 19th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Shanghai newspapers of Tuesday last, the 17th instant, contain news of a raid by Chinese on two missions beyond Foochow.

The facts, so far as now known, are that an attack was made, on the 27th of April, on the Zenana Mission at Chinghs, and the ladies of the mission were rescued by Mandarins.

Zenana missions are missions of foreign women for work among native women and children.

The Missionary Hospital at Kienning was also attacked on the 11th of this month and Dr. Rigg,

narrowly escaped death.

Both attacks are reported to have been instigated by the Literati.

The Zenana Mission and the Church Mission to which Dr. Rigg belongs, are missions of the Church of England and the missionaries attacked are, no doubt, British subjects.

It is difficult to ascertain here the exact location of these places. I am informed by Rev. Archdeacon Moule, a missionary of the Church of England, well acquainted with that region, that the dispensary where Dr. Rigg is located is in a city about 125 miles inland and north of Foochow. The other place he can not locate, but thinks it is near to Foochow.

The British gun-boat Algerine is at Pagoda Anchorage, the sea port of Foochow. The location of the missions being inland, it is impos-

sible to protect them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
JUN 29 1892
RECEIVED

No. 197.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, May 24th, 1892.

Rec'd June 30. 92.

Mr Leonard,

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Asking instructions as to fees.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Asking to be instructed as to treating fees on invoices for Vancouver B. C. as unofficial.

No. 157-

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, May 24th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request instructions as to the disposition of fees received for the certification of fourth copies of invoices of goods shipped to the United States from Shanghai by the Canadian Pacific route.

These fourth copies are issued at the request of the shipper and are required by the transportation companies for use at the Canadian Custom House at Vancouver, British Columbia. This use is in no way connected with the revenue laws of the United States, but are solely for the convenience of the Canadian Pacific Railroad-

and to satisfy the Canadian customs authorities that the goods are destined for the United States -

I understand that such goods enter the United States from Canada in sealed cars, and are appraised at the port of destination -

I desire to know whether the fees for such copies are not properly unofficial -

In performing such services the consular officer is not acting in accordance with the requirements of any law of the United States, but for the private convenience of the shipper - No law of the United States requires the shipper to obtain such certificate - The performance of the service is, therefore, optional with the Consular officer -

The line of distinction be-

tween official and unofficial service is clearly indicated in the closing paragraph of Executive Order of date of February 23rd 1892, to wit: "The service of certifying an artists declaration being beyond the requirement of law, and rendered only at the request of the shipper, will be regarded as unofficial."

Applying this test to the case in hand, it seems clear that the fees are unofficial, and in the absence of instructions covering the case, I propose to treat them as such, subject, of course, to the approval of the Department, as to which I respectfully ask for instruction.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 198

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 29 1892
RECEIVED

To Peking
7 Jy

Consulate-General U. S. A.,
Shanghai, May 31st, 1892.

Ans July 2/92

Mr Leonard
To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Jurisdiction in a case of Homicide.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Transmitting correspondence between Consul General and Minister as to case of James A. Frame.

Dr St Clair.

It seems to me quite clear that the Consul Gen should by this case in the manner provided by law. I do not think the fact of marshals is a conclusive reason why the amendment of the statute

No. 198-

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, May 31st, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a correspondence between Minister Denby and myself, consisting of my dispatch to the Minister No. 106 of May 10th 1892, and the Minister's dispatch, in answer thereto, No. 241, of May 18th 1892-

It will be seen that the correspondence has reference to the question of jurisdiction for trial of James A. Frame for the killing of George Lemon-

My reasons for the opinion that I have not, but the Minister has, jurisdiction of the case are stated in my dispatch to him-

I may add that since the receipt

Thursday, May 4th, 1893

William H. Harrison,

I have the honor to forward herewith, a corrected Requisition for Marshals already sent you by mail, covering pay of my deputies in Mo. Territory. I also left my in 1892, now in Winnebago Agency, in Dakota Territory by order of May 19th 1892

It will be seen that the corrected Requisition for salaries & the payment of Guards, for hire of teams &c. differs from the Billing of Marshal Harrison -

May I crave for the opinion that I have not, that the Marshals Requisition of the 6th ult. in my favor is legal -

I pray you that advice the receipt

of the dispatch from the Minister, I have found in the Consular Regulations of 1888 (page 6, article I, section 5,) a paragraph stating what constitutes the Consular Service, in which are included "Marshals and Clerks", and which would seem intended to include all employes -

Following the recommendation contained in the last paragraph of Minister Denby's dispatch, I respectfully forward the case to you for further instruction -

In view of the length of time that will necessarily be required, I would respectfully ask for as early a reply as is practicable -

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard
Consul General.

Two enclosures:

1/ Consul General Leonard to Minister Denby.

2/ Minister Denby to Consul General Leonard.

Copy

No. 106

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
SHANGHAI, CHINA, May 10th 1892.

Hon. Charles Denby,
U. S. Minister, Peking.

Sir.

I have to submit to you a question as to the jurisdiction of a criminal case arising here.

On the first day of this month James A. Frame shot and killed George Lemon, an American citizen.

Frame was at the time, Jailor of this Consulate General and, under the established custom, acting as Deputy Marshal. He went to the Eagle Hotel, kept by Lemon, who was a negro, with a warrant for the arrest of a seaman of the U. S. S. Petrel, absent without leave, who was believed to be there.

Frame is now imprisoned in this

Consular jail.

I have held a Coroner's Inquest and the jury has found that Lemon "came to his death from a revolver "shot fired by James A. Frame, "Deputy Marshal of the U.S. Consulate "General, Shanghai."

I send you, enclosed, a report of the Coroner's Inquest, taken from the North China Daily News.

On looking up the law and the regulations the question occurs to me, Whether the case is not triable by the Minister rather than by the Consul General.?

The Revised Statutes of the United States [2nd Edition 1878, page 791, section 4109,] provides: "That in cases where "a consular officer is interested, either "as party or witness, such minister "shall have original jurisdiction."

This statute is quoted in Consular Regulations of 1888 page 220, section 615.

I do not find anywhere any def-

inition of the term "consular "officer."

It seems to me that within the ordinary meaning of the words, Frame, the party most interested in the trial, must be considered a consular officer - He was drawing pay, quarterly, as jailer, had taken an oath of office as such, and was at the time acting as a Deputy Marshal - He was acting as such under the established customs of this Consulate General, which is recognized by the Consular Regulations of 1888, page 219, section 614.

The Statutes or Regulations do not seem to make any distinction, as to this matter of jurisdiction, between subordinate and higher officers -

The evidence in the Coroner's Inquest does not show what the defense of the accused will

he, and I have, as far as I could, avoided informing myself as to that, but I have reason to believe that it will be claimed, as provocation for the killing, that Lemon applied vile epithets to the officers of the Consulate General, including myself; and, as I have before stated, Frame was at the time, acting under a warrant of arrest issued by me.

If the word "interested" as used in the above quoted section 4109, is to be construed as meaning about the same as the word "biased" as applied to a juror, I think it would disqualify me if I were offered as a juror or associate, and I should think the same degree of disinterestedness should be required of a judge.

As these are vital jurisdictional questions, I respectfully

request your opinion whether this is not a case that should be tried by you, as Minister.

If you decide to try the case I will write to your further as to the witnesses.

One witness is a negro seaman on a British merchant ship which expects to leave here in a day or two. I have no means of keeping him here till the trial. There is no appropriation for the purpose. His presence can not be secured for the trial.

Another is a negro seaman not at present attached to any ship who says he will stay here.

Three witnesses, one white and two colored, are seamen on the U. S. S. Petrel which left here yesterday for Chinkiang. I have no money with

which to pay for keeping them here. I have seen Capt. Mackenzie, Commander of the Petrel, about them and he is going to write to the Admiral. He thinks they can be had on a subpaena when wanted, but it will take a little time.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

1/ One enclosure, as stated.

Enclosure -

From the North China Daily News, May 4th, 5th and 6th, 1892.

INQUESTS.

Shanghai, 2nd May, 1892.

An Inquest was opened this morning on the body of George Lemon, an American citizen, who came by his death on Sunday night in the "Eagle" Hotel. Dr. Leonard was the Coroner and the jury consisted of Messrs. F. H. Farwell, C. McCaslin and M. V. Lancaster. After the jury had viewed the body, the enquiry was adjourned till next day.

3rd May.

J. A. Frame was present in the Court and was accompanied by Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, barrister, who watched the proceedings for him.

Neil Macleod deposed—I am a physician and surgeon practising in Shanghai. I was telephoned for to go to the "Eagle" Hotel on Sunday at 8 p.m. I got there at 8.20, and found a coloured man, said to be George Lemon, lying face down on the floor, dead. On turning the body over, the left breast of a light coloured tweed jacket was seen to be blackened over an area about the size of the palm of my hand, and in the middle of this stain there was a small hole, with similar apertures in the vest, shirt and undershirt, which latter was stained, as was the skin in the same region, with about a teaspoonful of fresh blood. A small punctured wound was apparent, three inches to the left of the middle line between second and third ribs, and through this wound a probe passed downwards and backwards about two inches The body was quite warm, even in its exposed parts, and there was no *rigor mortis*. There was no other wound on the body. At noon yesterday I made a *post mortem* examination. *Rigor mortis* had then set in. The wound in the skin led to a track passing through the pericardium, the base of the heart, the right pleura, ending between the 10th and 11th ribs, behind, where under the skin I found the bullet (produced.) The pericardium and right pleura were filled with blood. Death, in my opinion, took place between 7 and 8 o'clock on the 1st instant, and was the result of a bullet wound, from a shot fired within a few feet of the body; and from the direction of the track of the bullet, the deceased was probably bending forward when he was shot.

By the Coroner—I did not know the deceased.

Mary Lemon, widow of the deceased, deposed—I live at the "Eagle" Hotel, No. 1, Woosung Road. At 7.30 o'clock on Sunday night the U.S. marshal, Frame, entered the front door of the hotel and came up to the table where my husband sat, and placing his hand on the table, pulled a small cap from his right hand coat pocket. He threw the cap down on the table in front of deceased, saying "That's that fellow's cap." My husband raised his head and said: "What fellow? I don't know anything about that fellow." Frame placed his hand in the same pocket and drew out a pair of handcuffs. Placing the handcuffs in the pocket again, he turned back the skirt of his coat; he then put his hand into the hip pocket of his pants and presented a revolver to deceased's breast, and saying "That's my business," he fired. I grabbed Frame by the left side of the collar of the coat with my left hand, and he brandished the revolver three times before my face, saying "Let go." On reaching the door he swung himself away from me, and made use of the expression "son of a—" I could not understand the latter part of the expression. I rushed back again to my husband and screamed aloud, but he was already dead. I remained by his side till the detective came and also Dr. Macleod. My husband's body was removed from the bar into the dining room, where it remained all night.

By the Coroner—The shooting occurred in the bar-room. Deceased and two others were at a table playing cards. I was as near to him as from here to the other side of that table (about 5 feet). There was a man sitting between deceased and me, and another man was sitting so as to be on Frame's left when the latter entered the room. My husband's face was towards the door; the table was a round table. The gas was lit; the time was about 7.30 p.m. I have told all the conversation and all that occurred at that time. Deceased was sitting in his chair, going on with the game.

By Mr. Wilkinson—The whole affair was inside five minutes. The two men playing and three more were in the room at the time. No one came in with Frame. One man was standing at the bar playing with my baby and a skipping rope. There was a boarder who helped me in the bar. Frame came in before during the day. He had on the cap (produced). When he came earlier in the day, he had a warrant for a man, whom he did not find. When he came in the evening, he said he came on business, but I do not know what the business was. There was no scuffle between deceased and Frame. The table is placed in the corner of the room. At the time he was shot he was holding cards. When Frame fired the shot, some of the people ran one way and some another. I stood up when Frame produced the revolver; I looked to see what he was doing.

Andrew Fenton, sworn, said—I am a seaman in the U.S. Navy and belong to the *Petrel*. Last Sunday evening from 7 to 7.30, as near as I can make it, I was in Lemon's bar-room. I went there at about 4 o'clock. Some one proposed playing a game of cards. I sat down with Theodore Morse and Lemon. There were three of us. There was some altercation going on or noise, but I did not pay much attention to it. What attracted my attention was seeing a man fall or pushed down. I heard an altercation between Lemon and Frame, but I do not know if Frame pushed the man down. Lemon jumped up and said something to Frame, to the effect that he would not allow him to carry on like that in his house. Frame made some remark, about business. He asked me the name of one of the sailors in the room. I told him, but he said that was not the man he wanted. Frame afterwards went out. We had been playing some time when Frame came in at the door. I did not notice him till he slipped over and looked at us a little time, without saying anything. How the altercation started again, I do not exactly know. Lemon got very excited, jumped up from the chair on which he was sitting and told Frame he did not want him in his house; they had been friends before but hereafter they would be enemies. He threatened to have Frame arrested. Frame said he couldn't do that. Lemon got quite excited and shook his finger. He asked Frame if that—something in his hand—was a pistol and then sat down. Frame said Lemon had better pay what he owed him. Lemon wanted to know what he owed Frame for, and Frame said it was for furniture. Lemon said that Frame owed him money, but they could go over the books the next day and see how things stood. Lemon said something about killing Frame. Frame after this passed out of my sight. The next thing I saw was Frame's hand with something in it over me; it looked like a pistol. I saw the flash and heard the report. Lemon half rose and fell on the floor dead. Mrs. Lemon then jumped up and cried out: "Frame, what have you done?" I was so surprised and dazed for the moment, that I did not make a move. I did not get up for a few seconds. When I did, Frame had gone out and I then saw Lemon lying on the floor.

By the Coroner—The table was not altogether behind the door; it was in the corner. Mrs. Lemon was passing backwards and forwards. I cannot tell where she was at the time of the shooting. It was 5 to 6 feet from the table to the middle of the room. We sat from 4 to 7.30 p.m. except when I got up twice. It is a hard thing to say how long it was from the time Frame came in till the shooting. I should say inside half an hour, perhaps twenty minutes, though I cannot say for certain.

By Mr. Wilkinson—They were very excited. I cannot say what they said. I know why Frame came in the first time; the second time I do not. He said he came on business. I cannot give the order of time in which the events occurred, but I have done so to the best of my ability. Lemon had a few drinks, but I do not know if he drank with us every time.

The enquiry was then adjourned till 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday.

Shanghai, 4th May, 1892.

The Inquest was resumed this morning on the body of George Lemon, an American citizen, who came by his death on Sunday night in the "Eagle" Hotel. Dr. Leonard was the Coroner and the jury consisted of Messrs. F. H. Farwell, C. McCaslin and M. V. Lancaster.

J. A. Frame was present in the Court and was accompanied by Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, barrister, who watched the proceedings for him.

Mr. Stokes, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Mrs. Lemon.

The jurymen this morning went down to the "Eagle" Hotel and saw the room where Lemon came to his death.

On the enquiry being resumed, the first witness called was—

Theodore Morse, a sailor belonging to the U.S.S. *Petrel*. He was sworn and said—On Sunday from 7 to 7.30 p.m. I was at the "Eagle" Hotel. I heard a lot of

talking but did not pay much attention to it. I was there the whole of the afternoon. I went ashore about 11 o'clock and stayed at the place till about 2 p.m. and went back between 3 and 4. While I was there the second time, the deputy marshal came in, looking for a man; he said the man's name was Sniffin. Another man named Cork was in the place. Frame looked at him and wanted him to go with him. Lemon said "That's not the man," and Fenton said "Sniffin went aboard about 12 o'clock." Cork said he would go with Frame to the Consulate if he would pay his way back. Frame agreed to that, but did not take him. He went up to the bar, and one of the men, a Sikh policeman, fell down, I think Frame tripped him up. Lemon said he did not want any row in his house and that there was nobody in the house he (Frame) wanted. After that, Mr. Frame went out. There was lots of talking between them, but I did not pay much attention to it.

Later in the evening Frame came back. Lemon commenced to speak to him. I did not hear what he said. He got up and went to Frame and said "If it was not for my wife and child, I'd get in trouble; I don't want any trouble, get out of my house." Frame reached back and took out a pair of irons and said "I want you," or something like that and put the irons back. Then Lemon went back to where he had been sitting, and sat down again. Then they commenced to talk again. I did not pay much attention, but Mr. Frame said "You had better pay me what you owe me." Lemon said "What do I owe you for?" Frame said "The furniture." Lemon said "If we compare books together you will be in my debt." The next thing I saw was Frame reach over me with a revolver in his hand. He put it right to Lemon's heart. I saw Frame shoot Lemon who got up and leaned forward. Mrs. Lemon ran up to Frame, who raised the revolver and said "Keep away, woman." That is about all I know about it.

By the Coroner—I was sitting down at the table in the corner. Fenton was sitting at the table. Bill Buley was standing at the mantelpiece; we were sitting at the table all the time; I did not get up all the afternoon. Lemon got up and went and spoke to Frame and came back and sat down again. Between the last time Mr. Frame came back and the shooting was about half an hour. There was lots of talking between them, but I do not remember what they said. There was not much excitement in it, beyond that Lemon spoke rather loud. At the time Lemon was shot he was dealing cards, I had no cards in my hand, though I do not know if he had taken the cards up. When Lemon was shot, he got up and fell forward. I was on one side of him at the table and Fenton on the other side. Frame was on the vacant side of the table facing Lemon. I saw Lemon; he was sitting still when he was shot. He rose when he was shot and fell forward. He made no motion with his hands before he was shot.

By Mr. Wilkinson—I do not take anything strong. I had some peppermint, Mr. Lemon had a couple of drinks. They were talking loud, but I did not see much quarrelling.

By the Coroner—From the time Mr. Frame came in to the time Mr. Lemon was shot was about ten minutes. The talking had stopped the game.

William Buley, seaman belonging to the S.S. *Petrel*, sworn, said—I was at George Lemon's on Sunday evening. I was there from about 12 o'clock till after the shooting. I stayed there the whole time. I saw Mr. Frame come in with a warrant, I believe for a man named Snippin. There was a policeman (a Sikh) and Frame tripped him and afterwards went at it. I was leaning against the mantelpiece. I was about three feet from the table. Lemon was the nearest to me, I was nearly in the rear of him. I was nearest to him, on his right. I saw Frame shoot him. I saw Mr. Frame come in about 7 o'clock. He went to the table. I do not know if there was any noise, I heard Lemon say something, but do not know what it was. I saw Frame shoot him and Lemon raised himself about 6 inches and fell forward. It must have been from 10 to 20 minutes from the time Frame came in to the time of shooting. I was sober at the time I speak of.

Frederick Cork, an unemployed sailor, deposed—I was at Mr. Lemon's on Sunday night. I went there at 6.30 p.m. and stayed about two hours. I did not hear very much. I saw Mr. Frame come in, but I did not hear the conversation between Lemon and Frame. I do not know what it was about. Lemon and two others were playing "seven up." I was standing at the bar all the time I was drinking. There was another man at the bar and we were talking together. Another man was leaning up against the mantelpiece. I did not watch the time. I drank about once. It was about half an hour that I was talking to the other man at the bar. I did not see the shot fired, though I heard it and looked round then and saw Lemon put his hand up to his breast and fall on the floor. I did not pay any attention to how much conversation there was between Lemon and Frame. I ran to the back of the premises after the shot was fired.

Olaudre Anton Jargensen, an unemployed ship's officer, deposed—I live at Lemon's and was there all day on Sunday. I was sitting in a chair in the bar room from 7 to 7.30 p.m. I saw Frame at about 7.15 come in the house. He went up to the table where Lemon and two men were playing cards. I did not listen to what was said. Frame went up to the table; there were threats on both sides. Frame said Lemon owed him some money. Lemon asked "what money?" Frame said "for the furniture you sold." Then they talked about interfering with some business of his. Lemon said "if you do that I am going to kill you." Frame said "that was a witness." I saw Frame take a cap out of his pocket and heard him say that was the cap of the man he wanted. Frame took a revolver out of his pocket and said "This means business" and fired. I saw the shot fired.

By the Coroner—It was about 10 to 15 minutes from the time Frame came in till Lemon was shot. It was at about 7.40 p.m. when Lemon was shot. Both were excited. I did not see either attempt to strike the other. They had had a little quarrel on the afternoon.

By Mr. Stokes—I had not seen Frame in the house before that day; I only arrived on Saturday. He came twice on Sunday. I did not know Mr. Frame; I am a stranger here.

C. N. Sille, an unemployed cook and steward, deposed—I am staying at the "Eagle" Hotel. I was there on Sunday evening and witnessed the quarrel at 4 o'clock. Frame was showing a Sikh policeman a pair of irons and asked him how he would like them for a pair of spectacles. While I was drawing a cork, I looked up and saw the Sikh on the floor. I heard Lemon tell Frame not to do that, and they came to high words, but a policeman in plain clothes quieted them and Lemon went back to his seat. I was behind the bar, one man was standing against the mantelpiece, Mrs. Lemon was sitting on a stool with her back to the fire. Two men and a mate were also in the room; the mate was sitting down. During part of the conversation between Lemon and Frame, after the Sikh was knocked down, Lemon said "If you want anyone take him and go out." A few words followed and Lemon got up and went towards Frame. I then saw half a handcuff hanging out of Frame's pocket. While Lemon was at the table he (Frame) said "That's my business" and producing a revolver fired it off. We all bolted from the room after this. I went out and I met Frame near Mactavish & Lehmann's Dispensary. He put his hand on my shoulder and said "Where are you going, old man?" I told him that Lemon was dead. He replied "Mind your own business, I'll stand the consequences." I went back to the house and found Mrs. Lemon and her child kneeling beside the body.

By the Coroner—When Lemon was struck, he was about 6 inches off the chair. I should judge he saw the revolver.

By Mr. Wilkinson—Lemon said when he was standing in front of Frame "Don't you draw anything on me." Frame said "I've got nothing."

By the Coroner—The loudest talk was when Lemon got up and faced Frame and lasted about a minute. From the time Frame came in till he went out again was about 5 minutes.

By Mr. Stokes—After Frame had knocked down the Sikh, Lemon told him not to make a "muss" in the house. He said if he wanted anybody he should take him and go out. Among other conversation he said "when I can't run this shanty, I'll shut her up." "They are all down on me at the Consul's." Frame said "Am I down on you?" "Yes," said Lemon, "you're all down on me." Frame was frequently in the house, and he and Lemon always appeared to be on good terms.

The enquiry was then adjourned till 10.30 a.m. on Thursday.

Shanghai, 5th May.

The Inquest at the U.S. Consulate on the body of George Lemon was resumed.

Andrew Williams, a man of colour, deposed that he was at deceased's house on Sunday afternoon from 6 till about 7.30. During that time Frame came in and asked deceased if he intended to pay the money he owed him (Frame.) Deceased denied that he owed anything. Frame said something more, but witness could not hear what it was. Frame then drew a revolver and shot Lemon, who half raised himself from his chair and fell on the floor. Witness then left, and went on board his ship. From the time of Frame coming in to the shooting, about five minutes elapsed. When Lemon was shot, he was sitting at a table playing cards with another man. Lemon was facing Frame. The latter appeared to be sober.

By Mr. Wilkinson—The conversation between deceased and Frame was quiet. There were no drinks on the table.

Henry Horley, detective constable, stated that the affair was reported to him at 7.45 p.m. at the Hongkew station. He went to the "Eagle" Hotel, and found deceased lying on his face, apparently dead. His wife was kneeling by the body. The witness Sille and several other people were in the bar.

Inspector Reed deposed that after the examination of the body he went in search of Frame, whom he found in his room at the U.S. Consulate. Witness told him he would be charged with the murder of Lemon. Frame replied: "Yes, we had some words and he was going to draw a revolver on me, and I fired at him under my coat. I saw him fall but I don't know whether he is dead or not." Witness said Lemon was dead, Frame added: "After firing the shot I came here and surrendered myself to the U.S. Marshal, Mr. Shufeldt. I gave him the revolver, and he took me to the Consul-General. I was then put in this room under arrest."

By Mr. Stokes—I searched deceased's clothing thoroughly. There was no weapon.

By Mr. Wilkinson—I do not know whether deceased kept arms in his house.

Mr. Stokes suggested that the evidence of Mr. Shufeldt should be taken, but the Coroner thought it was not advisable to do so at this stage of the enquiry.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and returned into court after an absence of half an hour. The Coroner than read the finding, which was to the effect that the deceased "came to his death on the 1st May, 1892, between 7 and 8 p.m., within the "Eagle" Hotel, 1,

Wocsung Road, Shanghai, from a revolver shot fired by James A. Frame, deputy marshal of the U.S. Consulate General, Shanghai."

The Coroner having formally asked each member of the jury whether the document read was a correct record of the finding, said it would be placed on the file.

This terminated the enquiry.

Copy.

No 141.

Legation of the United States.
Peking May 18th 1897.

J. A. Leonard
Vice U.S. Consul General
Shanghai

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No 106. of May 10th 1897.

You therein inform me that James A. Frame, an American citizen, did on the 1st instant, at Shanghai, shoot and kill George Lemon, an American citizen.

At the time of the killing Frame was Sailor of the American Consulate and was acting as Deputy Marshall.

You set out the verdict of the Jury at the inquest held on the body of the deceased. You proceed to state that

that doubts have arisen in your mind whether the case is triable by the Minister or the Consul General.

You quote Sec. 4109. 2 R.S.U.S., 2nd Ed 1878. which Provides: "that in cases where a Consular Officer is interested either as Party or witness, such Minister shall have original Jurisdiction" You express the opinion that the words "Consular Officer" are applicable to Mr. Frame, and define his status and are to be held as vesting you of Jurisdiction and conferring it on the Minister.

You further state that the deceased is said to have applied vile epithets to the Officers of the Consulate General and that these utterances will probably be brought out in evidence. You suggest that you might be biased by such language and that you are disqualified to try the case as

Judge.

Judge. I have uniformly refused to give any opinion on the merits of any case which might be tried before me on appeal, in advance of the submission of such case to me after trial thereof, and in due course of procedure. If there were, in any view of the questions presented by you, any possibility that the accused could suffer any injury by my giving to you advice on the technicalities suggested, should such advice prove to be erroneous, I would undoubtedly withhold any advice whatever and leave you acting Judicially, to decide all questions as they arise in the case without the shadow of any interference by me, as is your undoubted right so to do. But it is difficult to see how Fraser can be injured by your retaining jurisdiction. If he is convicted of a capital crime, the law

law (Sec 4107 R.S.U.S. 2nd Ed 1878)
requires that the Magistrate shall
approve the conviction in a case
in which I thought the trial
Court had no jurisdiction. If he
is convicted of a less offence and
sentenced to imprisonment only he
has his remedy by Habeas Corpus
if there was no jurisdiction. Nor
can he be injured by the proof
of the language uttered by the
deceased embodying abuse of the
officers of the Consulate. Such
utterances might injure the
prosecution but certainly would not
injure the defence. Having
undertaken to shew that no
possible harm can befall the
Prisoner by my advising you that
you have jurisdiction. I now
proceed to state the grounds of
my opinion on the facts stated
by you that you alone can
try the accused. I give such
opinion from a sense of duty

I should certainly not approve a conviction

because

because as nobody else can legally hear and determine the cause, if you decline to do so there may be a failure of Justice. If on the trial Proof were made of the occupation of the defendant and such Proof caused you to ~~no jurisdiction~~ and you decide that you had discharged him, he would go forever acquit if your decision were erroneous, because he would ~~go forever~~ have been once in Jeopardy.

The plain and simple answer to your doubts as to Jurisdiction is that the words "Consular Officer" used in Section 4109 above quoted mean a Consul and not the employees or subordinate officials of the Consulate. Websters definition of the word "Consular" is "pertaining to a Consul, as Consular Power Consular dignity or privileges". A Jailor or Marshall cannot be said to pertain to a Consul.

The

The offices of Jailor and Marshall are distinct and separate from the office of Consul. The holders of them do not pertain to the Consul any more than the interpreter or the Chinese Writer do. The Consul is charged by law with the duty of hearing and determining all cases. He is relieved from this duty only when he is a party to the action or an interested witness in the cause. As a man ought not to be allowed to decide cases in which he is personally interested, of necessity some other Official must hear such cases. This is the reason of the law. There is no reason why a Consul should not hear causes in which his subordinates are interested. It is to be noticed that in the United States Practice there is no change of Judges allowed on account of bias. In the State Courts there is. The Government can never object

object to bias of the Judge even in the State Courts. It does not at all matter in considering the question of Jurisdiction how much a Judge is biassed against the Government. The defendant is not hurt by such bias. He cannot therefore complain of it. and the Government has no remedy against its effects + whatever they may be. As I look at Sections 4107 and 4106 R.S.U.S. 1878 2d Ed. it seems to me that capital Punishment cannot be inflicted on an American in China unless six men concur in the Judgment. Four citizens are to sit on the trial with the Consul who shall himself render the Judgment — the assessors concurring. Then the Minister must approve the sentence.

I have thus given you my opinion in the interest of Justice but without prejudice to the accused

accused. Should you become convinced that you have no jurisdiction, care should be taken that such decision be announced before the impanelling of the persons who act in Utah as jurors.

The accused should be kept in jail or released on bond, as you may decide until some arrangement may be made for his trial. I am thoroughly & satisfied that I have no jurisdiction to try him, but I am not infallible. It may be that discussion of the question with the aid of legal opinions from Washington may change my views. Please understand that while I give you my opinion I do not expect you to act upon it unless it upon reflection satisfies your mind that you have jurisdiction.

You are charged with the & responsibility of life and death

the

the heaviest that ever rests on
any Judge. A serious doubt as
to Jurisdiction should certainly
prevent a Judge from awarding
capital Punishment. You can
throw the ultimate responsibility
on me, but if the serious doubt
remains in your mind, my decision
will not relieve you from subsequent
regrets and, possibly, self reproach.
Entertaining such a view the
case should be referred to
the State Department.
While the Department has no
right to control you when
acting Judicially, still it is
likely that its carefully prepared
argument would settle the
point, one way or the other,
and relieve you from all
doubt.

I am Sir.

Your obedient servant

(Signed) Charles Denby.

No. 199

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 14 1892
RECEIVED.

Shanghai June 10th 1892

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. J. A. Lenard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Soliciting the Department's protection against certain rulings of the First Comptroller.

Ans. Sept. 16/92
Copy & letter of Comptroller
Copy & Sept. 6 and June 4/92

This dispatch was handed to me with the request to have it delivered to the Comptroller of the Treasury in person, for his information and such reply as he should deem proper to make. See his reply herewith

No. 199

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 10th 1892

Hon. Wm F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I desire to call the attention of the Department to a ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury disallowing certain items in my accounts for the second quarter of 1891. The following are the facts of the case:

All fees are collected at Shanghai in Mexican dollars. The Treasury valuation of the Mexican dollar for the first quarter 1891 was .837 and for the second

quarter of the same year. So
that no direct notice of the
latter valuation was ever re-
ceived by me. The Jersey Coll-
ector during the second quarter
was then Jersey Collector at £37,
the Treasury valuation for
the first quarter. The amount
collected could but a small
fraction of my expenses for
the quarter. At the time
of making up my accounts and
sending in the Secretary of the
Treasury for balances due I
had learned through the Ad-
miral in this station that the
Treasury valuation for the second
quarter was £80 and I con-
sequently made up my accounts
in that basis. Now the First
Comptroller rules that although
the Treasury valuation for that
quarter was unknown. So I
was not entitled to the profit
of that rate because, either

through the miscarriage of the mails or the failure of the proper official to send the notice, I was never officially informed of the sale. He rules that I am bound by the first quarter's sale because the second quarter's sale, though no fault of mine, went against me. The ruling is so palpably unjust that I feel warranted in soliciting your intervention.

Throughout the past year the bank value of the Mexican dollar has been lower than that fixed by the Treasury Department with a consequent loss to me and it therefore seems particularly hard that I should be mulcted of a portion — the exact amount being $202.43 gold — of my salary by this interpretation ruling of the Comptroller.

On the 30th of April 1891, when I sent my draft to balance accounts the Treasury valuation of the Mexican dollar was .80 and I insist that my right to compensation at that rate cannot rightly be affected by the non-receipt of notice.

I may add that these notices are customarily sent in unsealed envelopes in the open mails and consequently sometimes fail to meet this destination. If a Consul's salary is to be made wholly dependent on these notices they should be sent out in a manner to insure their receipt.

For the government to fix a rate and then to deny a Consular officer the enjoyment of such rate because of its own failure to inform him is so flagrant an injustice that it is sufficient for me to

characterize it in unparalleled terms.

Regretting the necessity of troubling you in the matter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

J. N. Léonard

Consul General

No. 200.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, June 15th, , 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 14 1892
RECEIVED

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Acknowledgment of Department's No. 57, of May 14th '92.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledgment of receipt, and statement of facts.

No. 200.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, June 15th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction No. 57, of May 14th '92, in reference to the case of the American sailor Harkaway, with the opinion of the Attorney General as to the imprisonment at Shanghai of prisoners convicted in Consular Courts elsewhere in China-

I think it is due to myself to say that the statement in the Attorney's General's opinion that

"the Consul General at Shanghai
"xxx confined him for one day in the
"jail there and then released him
"without application therefor, and on
"his own motion,"

is inaccurate.

Harkaway was not accepted here under the commitment, but the U. S. Marshal from Amoy, on presenting him for impnsonment, was informed by the Consul General that he did not consider himself or his Marshal authorized to accept the prisoner, and the authorities for such opinion were made known to the Marshal and assented to by him.

This was in the afternoon, the prisoner was without means of subsistence and liable to get drunk if allowed to go at large, and, as a kindness to him, at the request of the Marshal, and with his own consent, he was kept in the Consular jail over night, that the Marshal might have time to consider the matter. The next

Day he was released, on the suggestion of the Marshal-

Harkaway was all the time, constructively, in the custody of the Army Marshal and was released by him-

I do not consider this an important matter, but I think it better that in matters with which I am connected the facts as to such connection shall be known as they are.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 201.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, June 16th, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 14 1892
RECEIVED

Mr Leonard

To the Department of State.

He should write when every [illegible]

SUBJECT:

Notifying of appointment as Doyen of the Consular Body -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Notifying of appointment and asking for allowance for additional expenses.

Com. Bureau
ACK rpt. Say
that no extra
Clerk can be allowed
under the usual
appropriations.

W. F. W.

No. 201.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, June 16th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report to you that I have been chosen Doyen of the Consular Body of Shanghai, on the retirement of Consul General Wagner, of France, who is about to leave for his home.

The position of Senior Consul here is one involving much more work than at most posts. I do not think there is any place where it requires more constant service than here.

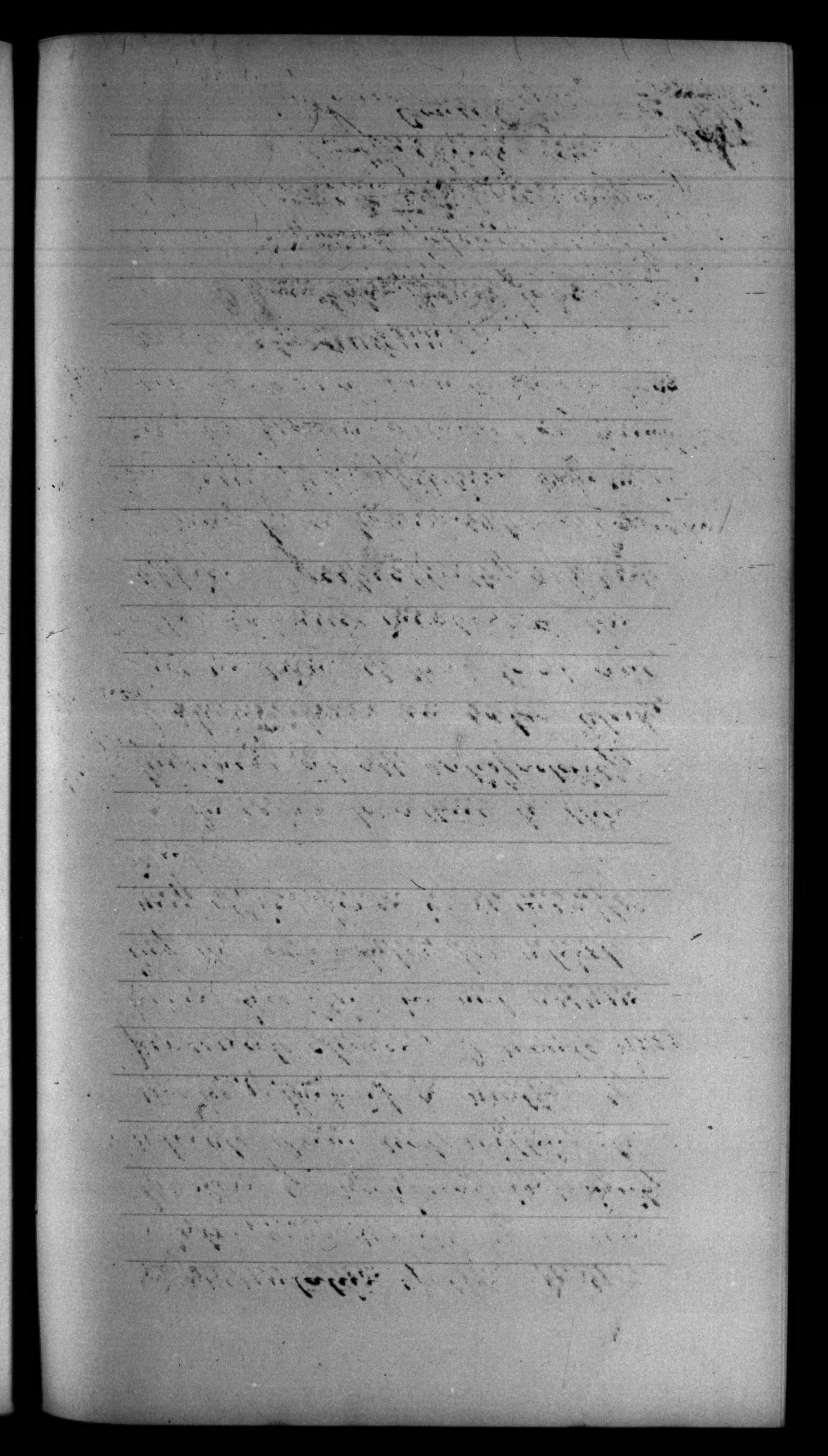
The peculiar constitution of the Foreign Municipality of Shanghai requires frequent, almost daily, communication between the Municipality and the Taotai, who is the

local representation of the Chinese government, and under the treaties such communications can be made only through a consul and in these cases, necessarily, through the Senior Consul-

There are, besids, many other matters frequently demanding the attention of the Senior Consul-

And if we shouto have, this summer, a repetition of the attacks and threats of attacks on foreigners which were so prevalent last summer, [and it is considred probable that we may,] the responsibility and labor of the position will be still greater-

I have accepted the post because declining it would be an admission of inability to perform the duties naturally attaching to my office as the



representation of the United States, and would be a confession of national inferiority which I am not willing to make; but if a matter of personal choice, I would have been justified in not assuming the extra labor for which my office force is so insufficient.

In order to attend to the business at all satisfactorily, I should have an extra clerk, and in view of that fact and other expenses involved in the office, I respectfully ask that I may be allowed extra pay, in some way, during my incumbency, and suggest a hundred dollars a month as a moderate amount.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 202.

acted bond appd & commission sent- Dip. Bu. July 20.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, June 16th, 1892.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Answer to Department's No. 56, of May 13th, '92.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Transmitting bond of Rufus J. Eastlack, as Deputy Consul General.

No. 202.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, June 16th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 56, of May 13th 92, accepting the resignation of Mark B. Dunnell and appointing Rufus F. Eastlack as Deputy Consul General at this post.

I return, enclosed, the bond of Mr. Eastlack, which was transmitted with your dispatch and which has been executed, and I hope will be found satisfactory.

The two sureties on the bond, Messrs Edward H. Rice and George H. Wheeler, are two of the best known business men of Shanghai, having been in business here for a number of years, are amply sufficient as se-

curity, and are both American citizens.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
J. N. Leonard,
Consul General.

1/ Cum enclosum - Board -

No. 202

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, June 22nd, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 23 1892
RECEIVED

Ans. Augt 25/92

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Case of James A. Frame.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Request to be allowed pay for prosecuting attorney and witnesses.

No. 202.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, June 22nd, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch No. 198, of May 31st 1892, I would respectfully ask the attention of the Department to another matter connected with the case of James A. Frame therein referred to.

On coming to this Consulate General, I found that there was no provision whatever for the employment of a prosecuting attorney in this Consular Court, and the same is true of all China, and I believe, of Japan.

Therefore the Judge of the Consular Court has to act as both judge and prosecutor, a dual position which it is evident no American judge

203.

ought to be required to occupy.

The common run of cases coming before a Consul are unimportant, but there is occasionally a criminal case in which it is impracticable for the Consul, acting as judge, to look up the evidence as a prosecuting attorney could, and it certainly looks like anything but proper procedure for a Consul to be compelled as prosecutor, to draw up a criminal complaint in an important case upon the sufficiency of which, or the admission of proof under which, he may be called upon to rule as judge -

There being no appropriation provided for paying a prosecutor, I can not employ one. If there were American lawyers here I might find justification in

assigning one, as an officer of the court, to the duty of prosecuting or defending; but all the lawyers here are British - One of them has engaged for the defence in this case, but there is no reason why any should volunteer to prosecute or should do so on my request without pay, nor no reason why I should ask a British subject to work gratuitously for the United States -

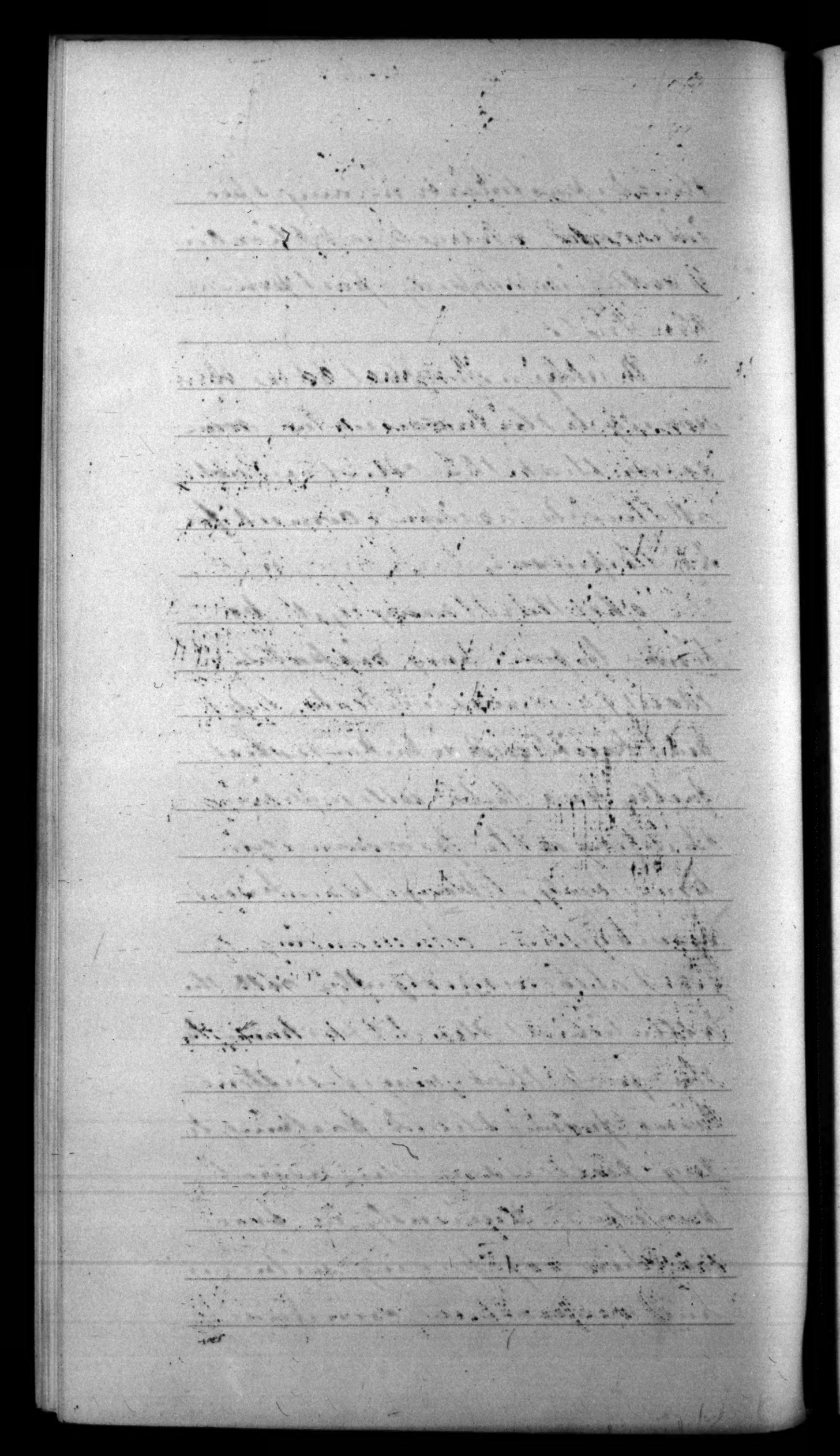
I have accepted the situation as I found it and as it has been under my predecessors. I have not thought it advisable to find fault with the established custom and have considered it useless to ask for the appointment of a prosecutor as I was satisfied that no salary could be had, and it is very seldom that there would be time to apply to

the Department in any special case, as such application would improperly postpone the trial.

I may add that it is a wrong to the accused in some cases that the court is not allowed to assign counsel for his defense.

As there may yet be time before my dispatch No. 198 is answered, to let me know, I would respectfully ask to be allowed in this case, to promise a prosecutor pay for his services.

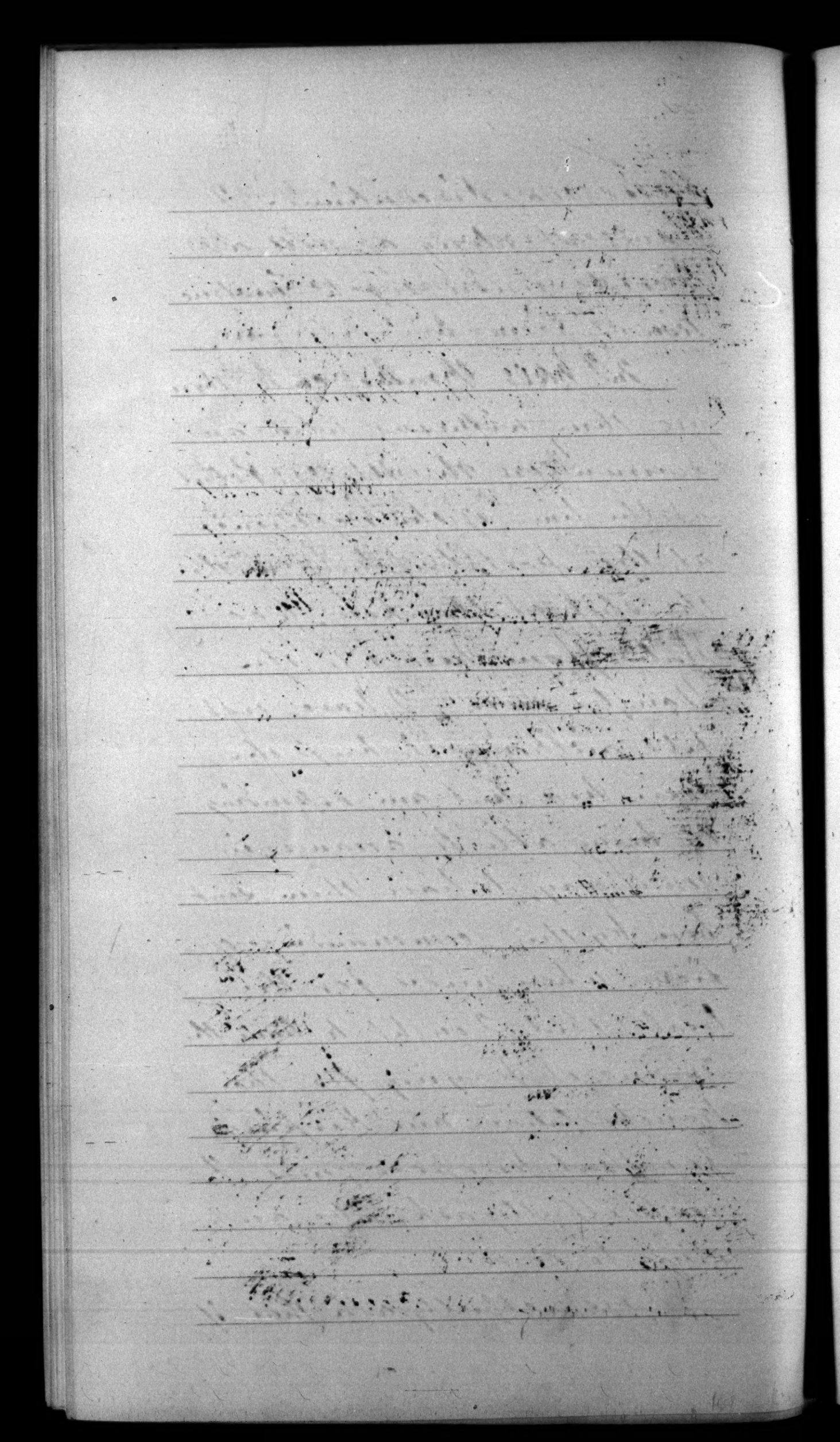
I also, respectfully call the attention of the Department to the fact that under instructions from the Department to my predecessor, the usual practice, previously in practice here, of paying witnesses and assessors in criminal



cases was discontinued. I have got along as well as I could under such instructions.

In this Frame case there are three witnesses who are seamen on the U.S.S. Petrel, at the time of the occurrence at this port, but now with the ship at Hankow, 600 miles from here up the Yangtze river. I have not felt authorized to keep the men here but am depending on being able to arrange, in some way, to have them sent here by their commanding officer when needed for the trial. But I ought to have the means of paying for their transportation and keeping for that purpose, and I respectfully ask to be authorized to do so.

I respectfully ask that if



these requests meet with the concurrence of the Department I may receive an affirmation telegram—

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leopard

Consul General.

No. 303

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 9 1892
RECEIVED

File

Consulate General, U. S. A., Shanghai.

June 24th, 1892.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Acknowledges Circular

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

May 7th 1892. Exclusion of Chinese.

No. 203-

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, June 24th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's circular of May 7th, 1892, in reference to the Exclusion of Chinese.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 204.

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 17 1892
RECEIVED

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, July 11th, 1892.

Mr Leonard

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Acknowledgement.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Receipt of Volume 143 U.S. Report.

No. 204.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, July 18th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 58, of June 1st, and also acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt, by the same mail, of Volume 143 of the United States Reports.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

Sole death

No. 2115

Shanghai

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 17 1892
RECEIVED.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

July 13th, 1892.

Mr. J. A. Lenard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Accounts and Returns and Drafts for Rent and Jail Accounts.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Second Quarter 1892.

No. 205.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

July 12th, 1897.

Honorable Wm. F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith my Returns and Accounts for the Quarter ending June 30th 1897.

To balance my rent and miscellaneous expense account I have drawn on the Secretary of State for four hundred and eighty two 36/100 ($482.36) dollars in the usual manner and likewise for three hundred and seventy 09/100 ($370.09) dollars to balance my Jail account.

I have also drawn on the Secretary of State separate drafts for rent one for $75.00 for rent of the Consulate Consul and one for $187.50 for rent of the Vice Consul Jail.

I am Sir:

I am Sir
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard
Consul General

Enclosures.

1. Digest of Invoice Book
2. Annual and Departure of American vessels
3. Record of Notarial services
4. Summary of Business
5. Rent and Miscellaneous expenses account
6. Clerk account
7. Interpreters "
8. Marshals "
9. Jails "
10. Marshals Return
11. Record of Deceased Citizens
12. Inclosed Reports
13. Aggregate return of fees

T. M.

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with J. N. Leonard, U. S. Consul at Shanghai China from April 1st to June 30/92 inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAME OF PERSON.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
June 17th	Henry Morse	Shanghai	Unemployed	Int. Hospital	No value	Buried by Municipality

CO. CLERK'S BUREAU. NOTED

J. N. Leonard
U. S. Consul. General.

Let him make his pet. print it to the Dept. GH

No. 206.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, July 13th, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 17 1892
RECEIVED.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

Asst Sec'y

SUBJECT:

Reference for instructions

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Referring letter of inquiry of C. J. Cowperthwait in reference to lubricating products of petroleum.

No. 206.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, July 13th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton -
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

Pursuant to the Department's Circular of January 21st '92 in reference to Consular correspondence with private persons, I have the honor to refer to the Department the enclosed letter received from C. F. Cowperthwait on the subject of lubricating products of petroleum &c.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard
Consul General.

One enclosure -

34 PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE ST. WITHIN,
LONDON, E.C. ENGLAND.
20 STERN STRASSE FRANKFORT s/m GERMANY.
58 RUE LAFAYETTE, PARIS, FRANCE.
BARCELONA, SPAIN.
COLLINS & WILLIAM STS., MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

CABLE ADDRESS, REGENT, NEWYORK.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, 2585 CORTLANDT, N.Y.

E. T. BEDFORD.
F. H. BEDFORD.
THEO. NEWMAN.

Standard Oil Company
of New York.

Thompson & Bedford Department.

New York, May 6/92

Mr D. G. Leonard
US Consul General Shanghai

Dear Sir

As the representative of our Government we have taken the liberty of communicating with you, and would most respectfully tender our thanks for any information you can give us regarding duties or other matters relating to the imports of Lubricating Products of Petroleum, such as Paraffine wax and Lubricating oils, into Shanghai. You are no doubt aware of the importance of the Petroleum business, and that it is the leading Manufactured Product of the US and as such demands the protection of the US Government, We sincerely trust you may be able to afford us some information regarding these products that may be useful in extending this business. Trusting to hear from you I remain My dear Sir

Yours Very Truly C. F. Cowperthwaite

No. 207

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, July 14th, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 17 1892
RECEIVED

Mr Leonard,

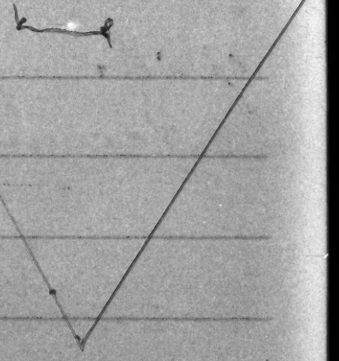
To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Fourth of July -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Account of Celebration at Shanghai -



No. 207

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, July 14th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit the enclosed account of the recent Fourth of July celebration at this Consulate General, taken from the North China Daily News, [Shanghai] of the 5th instant.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

One enclosure.

Enclosure -

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

As usual the Fourth of July was celebrated yesterday at the U.S. Consulate-General, the Court Room of which had been changed into a reception room for the occasion. The Committee this year confined their invitations almost entirely to United States citizens, as the Consulate is only large enough to accommodate a limited number of people. Consequently the usual throng and crush of previous years were not observable. All who came were heartily welcomed, and among the guests of other nations were some Chinese officials, Mr. Jamieson, H.M.'s Consul, Herr von Haas, Austro-Hungarian Consul-General, the Consul for Japan, and Captain Clutterbuck, H. M.'s Senior Naval Officer.

On the platform with Consul-General Leonard were Captain J. P. Roberts to whom was deputed the duty of reading the Declaration of Independence, Mr. J. G. Purdon, Chairman of the Municipal Council, and Dr. Wheeler, who opened and closed the meeting with prayer. During the proceedings the Town Band played "Hail Columbia" and other tunes, and concluded, at the request of the Consul, with "Home, Sweet Home" after which the guests and hosts retired to the refreshment rooms. The only address given was delivered by the Consul-General as follows:—

FELLOW CITIZENS AND FRIENDS:—As Americans coming together to celebrate, in this outpost of ancient civilisation, the establishment of the youngest among the great nations, our first thought is that this is our Columbian year; the four hundedth anniversary of that achievement as wonderful in story as eventful in history—the Discovery of the New World.

Did time and temperature admit, this might be an appropriate occasion to detail the exceedingly fortunate physical conditions that have contributed to make our country what it is.

The record of the years of discovery and conquest following Columbus; of adventure and hardship, of barbarous slaughter of savages and plunder of the defenceless, forms a history of strange experiences and marvellous progress culminating in the existence, to-day, of half a world of nations lying beyond the islands that he found; no one of them such a nation as he or any of the New World discoverers would have dreamed of.

We may well doubt whether any one of the semi-piratical admirals of those days, who sailed forth to conquer strange realms for their divine sovereigns and their holy church, could have conceived of themselves as the forerunners of nations and governments based upon political and religious freedom.

When, after about three centuries of varying success in conquering and colonising, our own nation was gathered into an independent people, the experiment in government which the Fourth of July inaugurated had for its field a country extraordinarily fitted for its success. Within its great area of varied productiveness and unsurpassed mineral resources, not even yet fairly known, with its vast system of seas and natural waterways, there was, from the start, "full scope and verge enough" for every form of industry; where any discovery, physical, mechanical or scientific, had fair chance for trial and development.

We have a country unique among countries in its capacity for self-support. Were the United States, by some deplorable catastrophe, cut off from community with the rest of the world, were the Atlantic and Pacific to become impassable, it could be a self-supporting world to itself, capable of producing within its boundaries everything needed for the happy existence of a prosperous people.

It would not be extravagant to claim that for a century to come our country could comfortably accommodate all its own increase of population without recourse to the foreign colonisation that costs European countries such vast expenditures of both money and men.

We do not all of us realise that ours is second to no other as a colonising nation; the difference being that our colonising is done at home. One of the most interesting political, industrial, and social movements of modern times has been the colonisation by Americans within the United States. Nearly all of our forty-four states, since the original thirteen, have been, during their territorial condition, practically colonies from the older states; and such is still the condition of the few remaining territories.

American has been, truly, a grand arena for a grand demonstration of the capacity of man for self-government.

It is doubtful whether anywhere else, or at any earlier period such a government as ours could have been established. Nowhere else in the then known world would a republic have been allowed to exist so independent of other nations; and, certainly, nowhere, within this quadro-centennial period, has any other people been favoured by nature with such independence, nor has made its own history so entirely for itself, or so self-reliantly as that country of ours.

The perfect adaptation of our system of government to our country has vindicated the wisdom of the men who, in 1776 proclaimed it in the Declaration of Independence and, in 1788, established it in the constitution of the United States; a form of government toward which, ever since its establishment, all other governments have been tending.

We are justified in thinking that nowhere else has representative government been so successful, and in arguing from the past and present prosperity of the Republic an equally prosperous future.

No. 208.

free

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, July 19th, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 27 1892
RECEIVED.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Department Circulars.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledgment of receipt of circulars of April 21st, May 9th & May 25th, 1892.

No. 208.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, July 19th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following Department circulars:

Of April 21st, '92, as to report on the use of electricity.

" May 9th '92, as to visaing passports.

" May 25th '92, as to merchandise not exceeding $100.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

No. 209.

Mr Leonard

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, July 19th, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 27 1892
RECEIVED

Mr Leonard,

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Reply to Circular of April 21st 1892.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Report as to use of electricity

No. 209

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, July 19th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's circular of April 21st 1892, instructing me to report on the use of electricity as a power in the propulsion of farm machinery and implements and in the propogation and growth of plants in this district.

I have to report that there is no such use of electricity anywhere in China, all agricultural methods in this country being of the most primitive kinds. The Chinese farming tools are of the patterns invented by Adam.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

Treasury Cont Dept.

No. 210

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

July 25th, 1892.

AUG 27 1892

RECEIVED.

To Mr J. A. Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

To Treasury Dept with letter Aug 31/92

Received 8/31/92

SUBJECT:

Account Current Karl Lundstream deceased seaman with Am Bark R Parsons"

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 210.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, China 25th July, 1892

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

In obedience to the Consular regulations, paragraph 355, I have the honor to transmit herewith Account-Current of one Karl Lundstram, seaman belonging to the Am. bark "Richard Parsons, deceased, as rendered by the Master of the Vessel.

The said Karl Lundstrum was accidentally drowned at this port on the 17th. instant.

I am, Sir

Your obedient Servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 211

Mr Seaver
He may make a report for Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 27 1892
RECEIVED.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

July 26th, 1892.

Mr. J. A. Leonard

To the Department of State.

Aug 26 31/92

SUBJECT:

Trade of Shanghai

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Information requested by the Manager of the Ledger Tacoma Washington

No. 211-

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, July 26th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

Pursuant to the Department's circular of January 21st '92, in reference to consular correspondence with private persons, I have the honor to refer to the Department the enclosed letter received from C. A. Bowden, Manager of the Ledger, Tacoma, Washington, asking for information as to trade with Shanghai -

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

One enclosure

DAILY LEDGER, ESTABLISHED 1880. DAILY LEDGER, ESTABLISHED 1883.

THE TACOMA LEDGER,

TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

C. A. SNOWDEN, MANAGER.

Joseph A. Leonard, 6/21/1892 1892.

United States Consul,

Shanghai, China.

Dear Sir-- The establishment of a new steam ship line between Hong Kong, Yokohama and Tacoma has given our merchants a greatly increased interest in the possibilities of trade with China. Would you be good enough to write me, for publication in the Ledger, what you think of the possibilities of the early establishment of a trade? What articles can we find in China that it will pay us to bring here, and what can we send to your part of China that will find a ready market?

Our merchants are also greatly interested to know whether there is in China any pronounced prejudice against this country on account of the expulsion of the Chinese from this city five or six years ago? If there is such a prejudice can it be removed in any way without permitting the Chinese to return, if not, would it be removed by permitting them to return? I should be glad to have a letter from you to be published over your signature, or if you prefer, over a nom de plume, or without any signature if you will not permit your name to be used. Of course I shall regard your wishes in the matter whatever they may be. Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am,

Very truly yours,

C. A. Snowden

Mngr.

THE TACOMA LEDGER,

TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

Joseph A. Leonard, 8/21/92 1892.

United States Consul,

Hongkong, China.

Dear Sir:-- The establishment of a new steam ship line between Hong Kong, Yokohama and Tacoma has given our merchants a greatly increased interest in the possibilities of trade with China. Would you be good enough to write me, for publication in this ledger, what you think of the possibilities of the early establishment of a trade? What articles can we find in China that it will pay us to bring here, and what can we send to your part of China that will find a ready market?

Our merchants are also greatly interested to know whether there is in China any pronounced prejudice against this country on account of the expulsion of the Chinese from this city five or six years ago? If there is such a prejudice can it be removed in any way without permitting the Chinese to return, if not, would it be removed by permitting them to return? I should be glad to have a letter from you to be published over your signature, or if you prefer, over a nom de plume, or without any signature if you will not permit your name to be used. Of course I shall regard your wishes in this matter whatever they may be. Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am,

Very truly yours,

Encl.

No. 212.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1892
RECEIVED.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,
Shanghai, August 2nd, 1892.

fill

Mr Leonard
To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Secretary of State

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledgment of receipt of circular letter announcing appointment of Secretary of State.

No. 212.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, August 24th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the circular letter of the Secretary of State, dated June 29th and announcing his appointment to that office.

I respectfully tender my congratulations.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

No. 213.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1892
RECEIVED.

Consulate-General, U. S. A., file

Shanghai, August 4th, 1892.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Supplies

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledgment of receipt of supplies.

No. 213.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, August 4th, 1892.

Honorable William J. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 62, of June 27th, and to state that the supplies therein referred to have been received in good order.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 214

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1892
RECEIVED

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A., Shanghai,
August 5, 1892.

Mr. Leonard,
To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledgment of the Department's No 61. June 21, 1892

No. 214

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

August 5th. , 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks the Department's despatch, No. 61, dated June 21, inclosing a draft on Morgan & Co. of London for £20, 8, 2 in payment for the preparation of a statement of fees in the case of Kennedy v. the United States.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General.

No. 215.

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1892
RECEIVED.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,
Shanghai, August 8th, 1892.

Mr Leonard
To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:
Trial of James A. Frame,

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:
Answer to Department's No. 64 of July 2d 1892.

No. 215.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, August 8th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's dispatch No. 64, of July 2d, in answer to my No. 198, of May 31st ult.

I will proceed to try the Evans case, as therein instructed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

fill

No. 216.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Aug. 11th 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1892
RECEIVED

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
SEP 19 1892

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Invasion of Hunan

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Report that British Gun boat Esk is going to Hunan -

No. 216.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, August 11, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, for your information, this editorial item from the North China Daily News, a British paper published at this place, of this morning's issue:

The
North-China Daily News.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 11, 1892.

ALL foreigners in China will hear with great pleasure that H.B.M.'s Consul at Hankow, Mr. Chris. Gardner, proposes to take a very important step towards stopping the farther issue of anti-foreign placards in Hunan. He proposes to beard the Hunan lion in his den by visiting the Governor of the province at Changsha, whither he will be conveyed by H.M.S. *Esk*, and we may be confident that the braggart voices of the Hunanese, who have vowed that their sacred soil shall never be polluted by the armed foot of the foreigner, will be hushed to a respectful murmur when they see a British man-of-war at anchor in the river that bathes their Capital. It is a bold and at the same time a very politic step, and we congratulate all the powers that be that have had to be consulted before it could be taken, on having decided on sending a British Consul, and so able a man as Mr. Gardner, in a British man-of-war into the heart of Hunan.

I think this is probably true, and if so, is important, in view of the probability of the incursion of a foreign war vessel into a region notoriously hostile to foreigners, and when, as I understand, no foreign force has hitherto penetrated, bringing about a conflict, and, also, renewing the troubles between Chinese and foreigners in other parts of China.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Leonard

Consul General.

No. 217

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1892
RECEIVED.

No. Aug 26

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Aug. 15th, 1892.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Answer according to rule and precedent.
SEP 22 1892

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Relief to American citizens

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Inquiry whether government relief can be extended in any cases except of sailors.

No. 217.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Aug. 15th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inquire to what extent, if at all, the Department will authorize the expenditure of money at this Consulate General for the relief of Americans other than seamen.

I am aware that the rule is that consular relief can be given only to seamen, but the conditions of affairs at Shanghai is different from that at consulates in Europe, and, I think, anywhere except in China and probably Japan.

Under the extra-territorial tenure by which citizens or subjects of the treaty nations live in Shanghai they are theoretically, and in

most respects practically, entirely under the control of thier own nation, as represented by the Consul General.

There is a municipal government of foreigners, but it is administered in subordination to the consular jurisdiction of the different nationalities - In every case a resident of the municipality or port is turned over to his consul for trial, or for protection of any kind. He lives under the exclusive jurisdiction of his consul.

There is no work house or poor house for the care of vagrants or unfortunates, and it is doubtful whether the municipality could undertake the care of such cases without interfering with the control of consuls over the citizens or subjects of thier nations, as conferred by the treaties -

As a result of this state of affairs a class of cases come before the Consul General here that elsewhere would be referred to the local authorities but here must be, or at least should be, cared for by the Consul General, and which it is sometimes inhumane to disregard.

There have been three or four cases within my experience here, of peculiar hardship.

In one case an old man, an American whose sons live in New York and seem too poor to do anything for him, is imbecile and unable to support himself and ought to be sent somewhere where he can end his days in a hospital.

In another case a poor man, sober and willing to work, but too weak mentally to get em-

ployment, was picked up by the police as a vagrant, and brought before me - I had to keep him in jail rather than to turn him on the street, and was about writing to the department as to his case when he died, of epilepsy.

I have been applied to by a white woman, who says she is an Irish-American, whose husband, an American negro named George Lemon, was killed by an American white man named James A. Frame, while serving a process from this Court. She says that she is destitute that all her relatives live in New York, and thinks I should enable her to get there.

I think that in at least the first two cases that I have cited, consuls of other nationalities would be authorized to assist the unfortunates at the

expense of their governments, and it is unfortunate, to say the least, that the United States is placed before this community in a less humane position than other nations -

I can not learn that United States Consuls have ever been authorized to take any official notice of such cases, and I am well aware that the Department does not want useless communications from Consuls, no matter what the motive of writing them may be, and I have no desire to send unasked for Dispatches, but I hope I may be considered justified, or at least excusable, in inquiring whether on the occuring of such cases there is such a possibility of being authorized to extend relief as to justify me when they occur, in forwarding

them for the consideration of the Department.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

No. 218.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1892
RECEIVED.

file

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Aug. 17th, 1892.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
SEP 22 1892
aab

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Invasion of Nyassa -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Contradiction of report of a few days ago -

No. 218.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Aug. 17th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch No. 216, of August 11th, in reference to an intended invasion of Hunan by a British gun-boat, I have the honor now to inform you that the same paper from which that item was quoted, the North China Daily News, has since stated that the proposed visit of Consul Gardner to Chang-sha has been postponed to October - It is understood that the condition of the lake and river will not admit of the expedition at that season -

The project of opening up Hunan to foreign intercourse has been discussed a great deal in China

for about a year past, but it has probably failed to receive official sanction.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard

Consul General.

Refer
plan
cost
and

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
22
AUG 1892
RECEIVED. Inv. Trade Bureau.

Shanghai,
August 10. 1892.

See Instruction
No. 69
August 25/92

T. W.

NS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY.
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
COMMERCIAL
(MACKAY-BENNETT)
CABLES

ALBERT B. CHANDLER,
President and General Manager.

JOHN O. STEVENS,
Secretary.

sage, H Ky 2nr

Words, 28 20

Aug 10 1892.

llowing CABLEGRAM received, **"Via Commercial Cables,"** *subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.*

anghai -

cretary Wharton,
Washington -

ferring to my dispatch June 22
ame case wee you authorize necessary
ost of obtaining witness from Petrel Hankow
nd for prosecuting attorney = Leonard =

AUG 10 1892 RECEIVED

specting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. *Repetitions of doubtful words should through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 22 1892
RECEIVED

From Shanghai

Aug 22, 1892.

Secretary Wharton,

Received 11.50 A.M.

Washington

No answer received to telegram tenth

Leonard

No. 219.

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, August 26th, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 7 1892
RECEIVED.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Acknowledgement.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledging receipt of Department's dispatch No. 65, of July 20th.

No. 219.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, August 26th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's dispatch No. 65, of July 20th '92, in reference to the bond and commission of Rufus F. Eastlack as Deputy Consul General at Shanghai.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 220.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 7 1892
RECEIVED

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,
Shanghai, August 26th, 1892.

Mr Leonard,
To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:
Acknowledgment -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:
Acknowledging receipt of Department's dispatch No. 66, of July 25th. -

No. 220.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, August 26th, , 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 66, of July 25th '92, in answer to mine of June 16th '92, No. 201.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 221.

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 7 1892
RECEIVED.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, August 30th, 1892.

Mr Léonard

To the **Department of State.**

Oct 15/92

SUBJECT:

Communication for Department of Agriculture

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Application for Mr. Paul Genin to Department of Agriculture for information as to silk culture.

No. 224

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, August 30th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a communication requesting from the Department of Agriculture information for Mr. Paul Genin, of this place, as to silk culture in America, which I respectfully request to have transmitted to that Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

One enclosure as stated.

No. 222.

Copy to Pendleton Oct. 18/92

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
OCT 17 1892

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Sept. 9th, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 7 1892
RECEIVED

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Attack on Missionaries

Oct 7/92

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Report of mutilation of missionaries in Shensi -

No. 222-

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai September 9th, 1892.

Honorable William J. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, an editorial from yesterdays issue of the North China Daily News, published at this place.

Lingan, the place mentioned, is more than eight hundred miles southwest of Peking, and about five hundred miles north of Ichang, the port farthest up the Yangtze river, and inaccessible to any foreign force.

So far as I can learn, there may be half a dozen American missionaries in that region, in the service of the China Inland Mission, but I can not ascertain before mailing this dispatch.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. Leonard,
Consul General

1/ Enclosure

Duplicate

The
North-China Daily News.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 8, 1892.

WE received yesterday the following telegram dated Singan Fu, 6th September, 6.30 p.m. "European Missionary Christians mutilated Shensi," which evidently means that there has been an anti-Christian outbreak in Shensi in which European missionaries and native Christians have been mutilated. The epidemics that have visited northern central China this year have, we know, been taken advantage of by the enemies of missionary work, and it is to be feared that these men have succeeded in stirring up a riot in Shensi. The China Inland Mission has twenty-seven members, including associates, in Shensi, mostly in the west of the province, at Fengsiang, Hanchung, Chengku, and Sanyang. There are thirty Franciscans in Shensi, including seven nuns, and many of these are near Singan Fu. There are also three English Baptist Missionaries in the province. It is difficult to know what can be done to assist the foreigners in Shensi, if they need assistance, the nearest port being Hankow, but we understand that information of the trouble has been telegraphed to Sir John Walsham, who will no doubt make the necessary representations to the Chinese authorities.

No. 223

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 20 1892
SERVICE

Rec'd

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai Sept 14, 1892.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Confirmation of telegrams re expenditure for procuring Witnesses and Prosecuting Attorney in case of U.S. vs Frame.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 223.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai September 14', 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm the following telegraphic despatches:

August 10th 1892. "Secretary Wharton, Washington
"Referring to my despatch June 22. Frame case
"will you authorize necessary cost of obtaining
"witnesses from Petrel Hankow and for
"prosecuting attorney Leonard"

August 22, 1892. "Secretary Wharton Washington
"No answer received to telegram tenth
"Leonard"

I received the following reply dated Washington August 24, 1892.

"Leonard Shanghai Expend Frame case not
"exceeding three hundred dollars, Foster"

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant

J. N. Leonard,
Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 20 1892
RECEIVED

No. 224

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,
Shanghai September 14, 1892.

Rec'd Oct 26-

Mr Leonard

ordered Oct 24

To the Department of State.

Requests to be supplied with Foreign Relations and Revised Statutes

SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 224.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, September 14, , 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that this Consulate General be furnished with copies of Foreign Relations for 1890-1891. The volume of Revised Statute (1878) belonging to this office is much worn and I should be glad to be supplied with a new copy.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 225

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 20 1892
RECEIVED

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Sept. 16th, 1892.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Acknowledgment -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledging Department's circular of July 12th '92 -

No. 225.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, September 16th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's circular of July 12th 1892, in reference to exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard

Consul General.

Consular Bureau
Pack in file

No. 226.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 20 1892
RECEIVED.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
OCT 22 1892

DBW

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Sept. 22nd, 1892.

Mr. Léonard

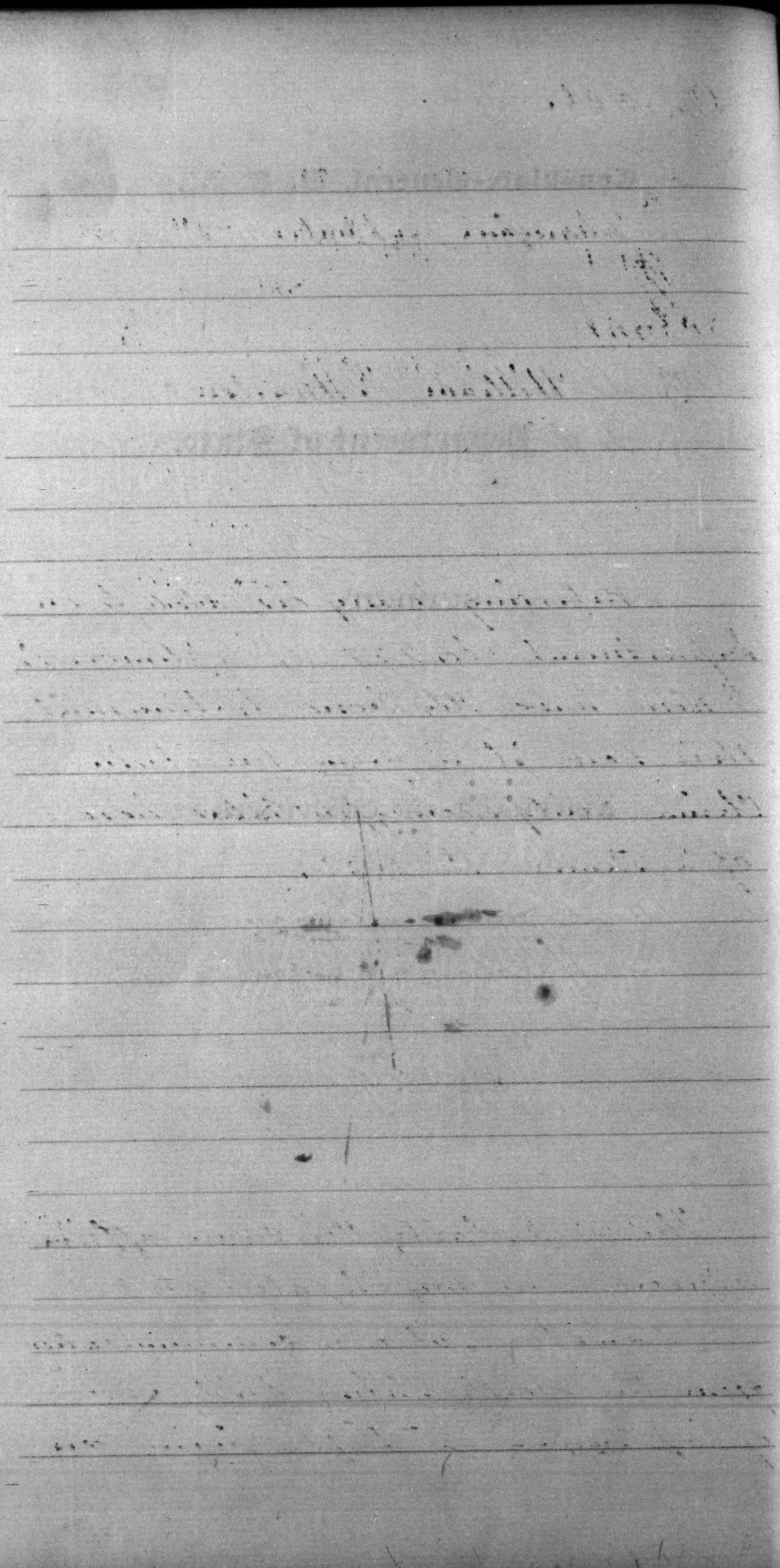
To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Chinese attacks -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Attacks on Missionaries in Shensi and Szechuan -



No. 226.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, September 22d, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch to the Department No. 222, of September 9th, I now have the honor to transmit this news item from the North China Daily News, published here, of September 16th 1892.

> The Acting British Consul-General received last night a telegram from Sir John Walsham announcing that the Tsungli Yamên had received news from Shensi that anti-missionary riots occurred at Anfing, in which a French priest was injured, but not fatally. Order was restored by a deputy sent by the Prefect, the rioters being severely punished. The other missionaries in the province were all safe.

This is probably the same affair referred to in my dispatch No 222.

I enclose, also, a communication from the North China Daily News of September 12th 1892, giving an

account of an attack on a British missionary and his wife in the province Sze-chuan.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedint servant,
J. A. Leonard
Consul General.

1/Enclosure Duplicate

From the North China Daily News, September 12th 1892.

ASSAULT ON MISSIONARIES IN SZECHUAN.

A missionary writing under date 15th August, from the Yangtze Ling, 55 miles N.W. of Chêntu in Szechuan, says: Mr. Polhill-Turner and wife with two children and Dr. Parry and wife with their youngest child spent yesterday with us and the Doctor leaves for the village below, to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Polhill-Turner stay in the temple with us. They have been subjected to gross ill-treatment at Sungp'an whither they had gone to meet Dr. Parry, as Mrs. Turner was ill. It was while they were waiting at Sungp'an that the natives who were suffering from want of rain came to the conclusion that the foreign missionaries were skilled in necromantic arts and had used these arts to prevent the rain falling. The natives were lashed into fury at this, and made an attack upon the missionaries, Mr. Turner was seized, his arms and legs tied, he was kicked and struck over the head, and having been overpowered the mob seized his wife and children. While this was going on a military mandarin apparently in order to gain time suggested that the missionaries should be tried before the mob proceeded further. This being acceded to, they were taken to the *yamên* and ordered to be beaten but two native Christians volunteered to be beaten in their place. The mob was satisfied and the missionaries left Sungp'an for this place. The writer also states that the cholera was still bad at Chêntu, and that lots of uncoffined bodies were lying outside the city gates. It was rumoured that the people at the village at the foot of the mountain on which the writer was, would drive the missionaries out of the temple, owing apparently to the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Polhill-Turner. Tremendous rains had fallen and done considerable damage, the village above referred to being nearly swamped with mud which was eighteen inches deep in some of the houses, the drought at Sungp'an and the rains at the Yangtze Ling being due to the presence of the *yang jen*, according to native ideas in this part of the world. Not much credence however was placed in the rumour that the foreigners were to be driven out.

Another missionary writing under date 18th August from the Yangtze Ling says:—Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Polhill-Turner and children who were driven out of Sungp'an ten days north from here, by a mob, have been staying with us in this temple since 13th. They expected to go to-day to Kuanhsien. We are all well here, the weather is cool and we wear spring clothing. We have had heavy and long continuous rains. From Chêntu we learn that hundreds are dying daily of cholera. In many cases coffins are not obtainable, but the officials have contributed towards their purchase.

1/Enclosure Duplicate

From the North China Daily News, September 12th 1892.

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No. 227.

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, September 23rd, 1892.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Non Payment of drafts

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledgement of Department's circular of August 16th 1892.

No. 227-

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, September 23rd, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Departments circular of August 16th 1892, notifying of the non-payment of my drafts of June 30th 1892, for $250- and $482.26-

I will explain the matter to the bank towhom the drafts were sold, as instructed-

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedint servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 228.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 28 1892
RECEIVED

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, September 24th, 1892.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Supreme Court Report

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Receipt of Volume 145 of the Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States.

No. 228.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, September 24th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's dispatch No. 67, of August 13th 1892, and to state that I have received Volume 145 of the Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States and have had it entered on the list of government property.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 28 1892
RECEIVED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
29
1892

Consular Bureau
The appointment
herein referred
to
OPW
file

No. 229.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,
Shanghai, Sept 28th, 1892.

Mr Leonard
To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Appointment of Vice Consul at Canton -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Transmital and approval of nomination of George D. Searon for Vice Consul at Canton -

No. 229.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, September 28, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, dispatch No. 235, of September 13th 1892, from Consul Seymour, of Canton, nominating George D. Isaacson for Vice Consul of that consulate.

I approve the said nomination.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

Com. Bureau
ack + file
W.F. 10

No. 230.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE NOV 16 1892

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, October 18th, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE NOV 15 1892 RECEIVED

Mr William J. Wharton,

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Attack on missionaries.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Attack on Rev. and Mrs Phillips at Kenyang Hsien, in Jaokiew.

No. 230.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, October 13th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that this morning's issue of the Daily News, of this place, has a telegram from Foochow, stating that at Kienyang Hsien, about thirty miles from Kienning, in the north of Fukien, the residence of Rev. and Mrs Phillips, English missionaries, was set fire to and they narrowly escaped being burned to death, getting away under escort. They are now safe in the district magistrate's yamen.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

Form 72. T. W.

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRA

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY. IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL (MACKAY-BENNETT) CABLES

ALBERT B. CHANDLER,
President and General

JOHN O. STEVENS,

No. Message, 28

No. of Words, 24Ny Bo Gr 14

October 14th-92. 1210P

The following CABLEGRAM received, **"Via Commercial Cables,"** *subject to the*
and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.

Shanghai

Secretary Wharton, Washington.

Last nominee for vice consul at Canton withdraws suspend action.

Leonard.

Inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. *Repetitions of doubtful wor*
ained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.

No. 231

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 19 1892
RECEIVED

Seif death is meta

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai October 31st, 1892.

Mr Lemaud.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Accounts & Returns

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Third Quarter 1892.

No. 231.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

October 21st, 1897.

Honorable Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith my Returns and Accounts for the Quarter ending September 30th 1897. To balance my Jail Account I have drawn on the Secretary of State for five hundred and seventy two 74/100 ($572.74) dollars.

I have also drawn on the Secretary of State separate drafts for rent me for $750 for rent of the Consulate General and me for ($187.50) for rent of the Consulate Jail.

You will notice that I have carried ($307.45) forward for the amount due me for Miscellaneous expenses from 90. as I have not drawn a draft for same this quarter.

J

Sam Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. P. Leonard,

Consul General.

Enclosures

1. Digest of Invoice Book
2. Arrival & Departures of American vessels.
3. Record of Notarial services
4. Summary of Business
5. Rent & Miscellaneous expense Account
6. Clerks account
7. Interpreters "
8. Marshals "
9. Jail "
10. Record of Deceased Citizens
11. Marshals Return.

T. M.

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with J. A. Leonard, General U. S. Consul at Shanghai China from July 1st to September 30 1897, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAME OF PERSON.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
July 31st	James Bailey	Philadelphia	Unemployed	Shanghai General Hospital	Vagrant	
" 17	Karl Lundstrom	Finland	Seaman Richard Parsons	Shanghai		Vessel took charge of them.

J. A. Leonard
U. S. Consul. General

Shanghai, China

J. A. Leonard
Consul General

Return of all Deceased
American Citizens

quarter ending
30th. September 1892

Enclosure No 10:
in Despatch No 231

Consular Bur

ack - file

No. 232.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 19 1892
RECEIVED

SECRETARY OF STATE
NOV 1892

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,
Shanghai, October 21st, 1892.

file

Mr Leonard
To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

vice Consulship at Canton.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Confirmation of telegram and letter from Consul Seymour.

No. 232.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, October 21st, 1892.

Honorable William J. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm the following telegram, sent to you on the 14th instant:

"Secretary Wharton Washington.

"Last nominee for Vice Consul
"at Canton withdraws. Suspend action
Leonard."

I telegraphed to you at the request of Consul Seymour, of Canton, on receipt of this telegram:

"Canton, October
"12th, Merchants oppose merchant Vice
"Consul. Last nominee withdraws - Request
"Department delay action.
Seymour."

I have since received a dispatch from Consul Seymour in explanation,

which is as follows:

"I telegraphed as above be-
"cause my dispatch No. 235 to
"the Department of State nom-
"inating Mr. George D. Pearson
"for Vice Consul had probably
"gone per "Empress of Japan"
"from Shanghai on the 16th
"instant, and the "Gaelic" had
"sailed from Hong Kong today.
"It came to my knowledge last
"evening that the German mer-
"chants and some others at
"Canton had serious objections
"to having their invoices over-
"hauled by any merchant act-
"ing as U. S. Vice Consul, and
"as soon as Mr. Pearson learned
"that fact he signified his
"desire to have his nomination
"withdrawn, to avoid any un-
"easiness among the merchants.

Under these circumstances, I
"will continue existing arrange-
"ments, until an opportunity oc-

"cuss to find some one who
" will meet the requirements
" without injustice to any
" interests-"

"Regretting to have troubled
" you and the Department so
" much upon this matter,
" I am, Sir, Your obedient serv-
" ant, Charles Seymour, U.
" S. Consul."

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

No. 233.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 30 1892
RECEIVED

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, October 26th, 1892.

Mr Léonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Circulars

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledging receipt of circulars from State and Treasury Departments —

No. 233.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, October 26th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following circulars of the Department of State:

Circular of August 18th, as to accounts of effects of deceased seamen.

" " August 31st, as to disinfection of emigrants.

" " September 14th as to correspondence with the press.

Also, the following circulars from the Treasury Department:

Circular of August 19th as to disinfection of rags.

Circular of August 24th.
as to disinfection
of effects and
baggage of immi-
grants -

" " September 1st,
as to quarantine
restrictions upon
immigration -

" " September 3rd,
Instructions to Cus-
toms and Medi-
cal officers -

" " September 7th
Amending circular
No. 112 July 8th.

" " September 19th
To prevent the
entrance of infect-
ed vessels &c.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 30 1892
RECEIVED

No. 234.

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,
Shanghai, November 2nd, 1892.

Mr Leonard
To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:
Acknowledgment of circular

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledging receipt of Department's circular of September 27th '92.

No. 234 -

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Nov. 2nd, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's circular of September 27th 1892, as to fee No. 26 of the Tariff of Official Fees -

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedint servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 235.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 30 1892
RECEIVED

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Nov. 2nd, 1892.

Mr. Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Acknowledgment of dispatch

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledging receipt of Department's dispatch No. 71, of September 26th '92.

No. 235

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, November 2d, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's dispatch No. 71, of September 26th, 1892, in reply to my No. 217.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 236.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 9 1892
RECEIVED

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Nov. 10th, 1892.

Mr Leonard,

To the **Department of State.**

To Mr. Uhl 12/9/92
Rec'd 12/12/92

SUBJECT:

Encl Consul Bandinelli's dispatch No. 360, of November 5th.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Stating that plants for Department of Agriculture are dead.

No. 236.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, November 10th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to dispatch No. 360, of Nov. 5th, from Vice Consul Randall, of Chewchwang, to the Department of State, which goes forward by this mail, I regret to inform you that the boxes containing ailanthus and oak trees, on being received here, are found to be dead, and therefore, I have not considered it advisable to forward them.

The box containing cocoons is sent forward in the government pouch, by this mail.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. [redacted]

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 19 1892
RECEIVED.

No. 237.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Nov. 18th, 1892.

But recd and to Ag. Dec 19/92

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

Copy to Ady.

Rec'd 12/22/92.

SUBJECT:

Dispatch No. 360, of November 5th 1892, from Vice Consul Bandul, of Newchwang, to Department.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Statement that Consul General Leonard has forwarded pine tree to Department of State.

No. 237.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai November 18th 1892.

Honorable William J. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch No. 236, of November 10th, and the dispatch of Vice Consul Bandinel, No. 360, of November 5th, I have the honor to state that though the oak and ailanthus trees therein mentioned were not forwarded because they were dead, the pine tree was found to be living, and I have forwarded it by this mail, in the government pouch.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 238.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 3 1893
RECEIVED

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Nov. 26th, 1892.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Closing of Brit Consulate at Chefoo.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Notification that the Brit Consulate at Chefoo has been closed.

No. 238.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Nov. 26th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 73, informing me of the closing of the Vice Consulate at Chefoo.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General.

Rec'd Pub. Health

No. 439

Consulate-General, U. S. A., Shanghai

December 16th, 1892.

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED AND PUBLISHED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 18 1893
RECEIVED

Mr Denard

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Death of Miss Helen Seay.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Consular Bill
Do leave to take effect
after March 4th can
now be granted. This should
be refused as not [illegible]

No. 240.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.

Shanghai, December 29th, 1892.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
FEB 13 1893
RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
FEB 13 1893
RECEIVED

Ans. Feb. 18/93

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Request for Leave of Absence.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 240.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, December 29th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton -

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I respectfully apply for leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to visit the United States -

I came to Shanghai on the last day of September 1889, and have been here continuously since - a period now, of three years and a quarter -

I was allowed leave of absence, with permission to visit Japan, by the Department's dispatch No. 38 of February 11th 1891, but have not availed myself of it, and have not been out of Shanghai during the year past except for a trip up the Yangtze river to Hankow, from April 19th to April 26th, last -

My family have been living there

No. 240.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, December 29th, 1892.

Honorable William J. Wharton -

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I respectfully apply for leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to visit the United States -

I came to Shanghai on the last day of September 1889, and have been here continuously since - a period now, of three years and a quarter -

I was allowed leave of absence, with permission to visit Japan, by the Department's dispatch No. 38 of February 11th 1891, but have not availed myself of it, and have not been out of Shanghai during the year past except for a trip up the Yangtze river to Hankow, from April 19th to April 26th, last -

My family have been living here

nearly three years, and I wish to take them home -

I have personal business of great importance to me, at my home at Rochester, Minnesota, that I want to go home to attend to -

I have spent three summers consecutively, busily occupied by my consular duties, in this unhealthful climate, and feel the want of a vacation -

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

Shanghai

File

No. 741

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

December 30th, 1892.

Mr Leonard.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Acknowledgement

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 75.

No. 241.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai December 30th, 1892.

Honorable William J. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions No. 75, of October 22nd, in reference to dispatch No. 100, of June 21st, from Consul Fowler, of Chinkiang, to the Department.

The instructions will be followed. As I stated in my correspondence with Consul Fowler, the business in tea is all transacted in Shanghai. It is brought from Chinkiang and several other parts of China, to this port and sold, bought and shipped here.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard

Consul General.

No. 444

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB, 23 1893
RECEIVED

Consulate-General, U. S. A., Shanghai,

January 11th, 1893.

Mr. J. A. Leonard.

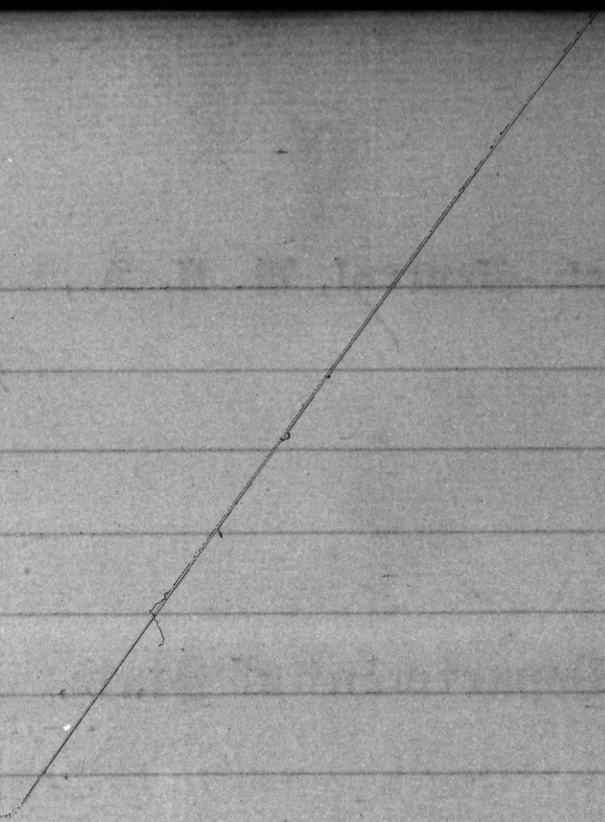
To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Annual Returns.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Year ending December 31st 1892.



No. 747

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

January 11th, 1893.

Honorable Wm. F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I send you my Annual Returns for the year ending December 31st 1892.

I am Sir:

Your obedient servant

D. B. Leonard.

Consul General

List of Enclosures.

1. Names of Persons employed in the Consulate
2. List of dispatches written to the Department of State during the calendar year.
3. Report of Manager of American residents (Par. 445)
4. List of American residents.

FORM No. 123.

NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai China December 31st 1897.

NAME.	PLACE.	OF WHAT COUNTRY A CITIZEN OR SUBJECT.	RANK.	DATE OF NOMINATION.	DATE OF APPROVAL
J. A. Leonard	Shanghai China	United States	Consul General	The same as 1891	
W. S. Emmis	"	"	Vice "	My annual return 1891.	
R. F. Eastlack	"	"	Deputy "	March 1st 1897	May 13/97
G. A. Shurtleff	"	"	Marshal	The same as 1891	
R. F. Gray	"	"	Jailer	June 13th 1897	
Wong Dong Dong	"	China	Interpreter	The same as 1891.	

NOTE.—This Form should be sent to the Department always at the close of the year, in order that the printed list of consular officers may be corrected.

J. A. Leonard
Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai China

Names of Persons
employed in the
Consulate

Year ending Dec 31st 1892.

Enclosure 1.

REGISTER O

DATE.		NAME.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
1892			
	235		
January 6th		John J. Johnson	Nagasaki Japan
11th	236	James Hewey Beach	Malone New York
15th	237	Frank Hathaway	Plymouth Indiana
January 17th	238	Wm H. Lunt	Salem Massachusetts
[illegible] 27th	239	Wilbur B. Hooker	Springfield Township Bradford Co. Pennsylvania
[illegible] 23rd	240	Richard J. Gray	Roundout N.Y.
[illegible] 7th	241	Wm B. Coggeshall	Fall River Massachusetts
28th	242	Marietta Kashop	Reading Pennsylvania

REGISTER OF CITIZENS.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	NO.	PROFESSION.	ADDRESS AT HOME.
		Coal Merchant.	Mrs Georgiana L Brown
Nagasaki Japan	235.	Father a Citizen	248 Dallas St Baltimore
Malone New York	236	Lawyer Retd.	Mrs E. J. Beach
			Searsport Maine
Plymouth Indiana	237.	Watchmr on U. S. Customs.	Mrs Elizabeth Cicero
			Indiana
Salem Massachusetts	238	Ship Master	Mr. Lunt
			4 Franklin St Malden
			Massachusetts.
Springfield Jamaica			
Bradford Co Pennsylvania	239	Missionary	Rev. Hosted Troy Pennsylvania
Roundout N.Y.	240	Mariner	Mrs John Bonn
			Saxonville Massachusetts
Fall River Massachusetts	241.	Mechanic	Edward D. Coggeshall
			38 Hall Avenue
Reading Pennsylvania	242	Physician	Newport R.I.
			Mrs Nettie Crawford
			13 Windsor Block
			Indianapolis Indiana

U. S. Consulate General
Shanghai China

List of American residents

During the year ending
December 31st 1892.

Enclosure #1.

Shanghai

No. 7143.

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED AND PUBLISHED.

Received March 16, 1893.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

January 18th, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1893
RECEIVED

Mr Leonard

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Accounts and Returns.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Quarter ending December 31st 1892.

No. 2143.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

January 18th, 1893.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith my Returns and Accounts for the Quarter ending December 31st 1892.

To balance my rent and miscellaneous expense accounts for the Quarter ending September 30th and December 31st 1892. I have drawn on the Secretary of State for five hundred and seven 45/100 (£507.45) dollars and five hundred and ninety nine 97/100 (£599.97) dollars in the usual manner and likewise for four hundred and ninety eight 99/100 (£498.99) dollars to balance my Salt Account.

I have also drawn on the Secretary of State separate drafts, for rent one for £350. for rent of the Consulate General and one for £187.5. for

for rent of the Orleans Jail.

I am Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. N. Leonards

Consul General

Enclosures.

1 1. Digest of Invoice Book.
1 2. Journals & Departures of American vessels
1 3. Record of Notarial services.
1 4. Summary of Business.
5. Rent & Miscellaneous expense Account. ✓
6. Blanks Account. ✓
T. M. 7. Interpreters " ✓
8. Marshals " ✓
9. Jail " ✓
1 10. Report of Deceased Citizens
1 11. Marshals Returns.

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with J. A. Leonard, U. S. Consul at Shanghai China from October 1st to December 31st, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAME OF PERSON.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
December 14	Helen Percy	United States	Resident	Shanghai China	$1100.	In charge of Consul General
" 15	James Mendessen	Naturalized Father	"	"	Nil	Henry Mendessen Administrator
" 26	D. O. Dalrymple	United States	"	"		Mrs. Dalrymple

J. A. Leonard
U. S. Consul.

Form No. 131.

Shanghai China

J. A. Leonard

Consul General.

Quarterly Returns

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED AND PUBLISHED

For quarter ending

31st December 1892.

Enclosure No. 10

In despatch No. 243

No. 244 -

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Jany 18th, 1893.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Disallowance of accounts by Post Comptroller -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reply to Department's dispatch No. 72, of October 5th, 1892.

No. 244

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, Jany 18th, 1893.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 72, of October 3rd last, with enclosures, with reference to disallowances by the Comptroller of the Treasury in any accounts rendered for the quarters ending March 31st and June 30th 1891.

In referring to this matter again, I do so not with the intention of combatting any of the rulings of the Department, but to present the facts as to the items in dispute as shown by the records of this Consulate General, as the disallowances are, to my mind, manifestly unjust and I believe not contemplated by the Comptroller, and involve a loss of money to me that I

can not afford -

My contention is that the accounts were made up in strict accordance with the established rule of the Comptroller of the Treasury, at that time; - That is the fees have been applied at the Treasury Department valuation until the valuation of the current quarter was received. Further, that the accounts in question are true and faithful statements of the transactions, and no profit has accrued to me on any of the items stated.

The items in question are chiefly losses in exchange - In the previous quarter the exchange was a matter of gain, and duly accounted for to the government, and the accounts were duly passed as correct.

The next quarter, March 31st 1891, an item of loss of $67.05 in exchange, through change of government rate, is disallowed, although the item of $65.60 gain on the draft is appropriated by the government - The actual loss to the government, if both items were allowed, would be $1.45.

and the profit to the government on the transaction as it stands, falls upon me individually to make good.

In the account of June 30th 1891 is the item of loss by exchange, $55.09, through change in the government rate, also loss in exchange $22.58 on the draft drawn for the balance of funds, to which I call special attention, as the gain on the draft in the preceding quarter was appropriated by the government.

The Comptroller states that the vouchers show that $1,354.93, Mexican, was received, which at .837 amounts to $1,134.06, which is quite true, and which is an apparent gain of $27.56, (as the face of the draft is $1,106.52,) which is added to the $22.58, making a total disallowance on the draft of $50.14. This statement of the Comptroller is

an utter falacy. The $1,106.52 was negotiated to the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at .80, and no such proceeds at .837 were recived by me.

The same remarks also apply to the item of $11.30 in the Contingent Expense account of the same quarter.

I am of the opinion that I am entitled to have these accounts passed as all were made by me in good faith and, as far as I can see, in strict accordance with rules and instructions, and a faithful account of all fees as recived from the merchants has been duly rendred by me, according to the Department instructions.

In this connection, I respectfully refer to previous accounts transmitted by my predecessors and myself, all of which show by a series of precedents extend-

ing as far back, at least, as 1886, that in cases of loss of exchange by reason of not receiving the Mint circular fixing the value of coins till after the commencement of the current year or quarter, the accounts were rendered in the same manner as those now in controversy, and were passed without objection.

In the returns from this Consulate General for the quarter ending March 31st 1886, occurs this item:

"Loss in exchange which occurred by reason of the above salaries having been paid in Mexican dollars at exchange .816 as per Treasury Department circular dated January 1st 1886 and received at this Consulate General March 4th, which fees received from January 1st to March 5th were taken at the rate of

".864 as fixed for $1885 - $49.23."

This is substantially the same method of returning the account as in my returns of of March 31st 1891, which reads:

"Statement of the change of the "government rate of exchange "for this quarter was not re- "ceived until Feby 3rd. - Prior "to that date we had collected "fees to the amount of $719. ".65 gold, at .923 (the rate "for last quarter) to $779.69 "Mexican - In applying these "fees to salaries at the pres- "ent rate of .837 there resulted a "loss of $67.05 gold

" $719.65 at .837 = $859.80 Mex.
" 719.65 at .923 = 779.69 Mex
" $80.11 Mex.
" $80.11 Mex. at .837 = $67.05 gold."

A similar change in the rate occurred and was returned in the same way and passed by

the Comptroller's Office, without objection, for the first quarters of 1887, 1888 and 1889, by my predecessor, and by myself for the first quarter of 1890.

I enclose, herewith, copies from the returns of those dates.

I wonted call attention to a paragraph in the Comptroller's letter of September 6th last, reading as follows:

"The accounts
"in question were adjusted in
"accordance with the establish-
"ed rule of the Office and also
"in strict accordance with the
"circular of the Department of
"State dated March 7, 1892."

To me, the accounts seem to have been adjusted solely in accordance with the circular which requires the previous quarter rate to be taken whether the current rate is received or not. That is a good rule

to be followed from the time of its adoption in 1892, but it is very unfair and expensive to me to apply the circular, retrospectively, to my perfectly regular transactions in the year 1891, when a different rule was in force; and to charge me $172.28 for such application.

According to the Comptroller's letters accompanying your dispatch, the established rule has been that the previous quarter rate be taken until the current quarter rate is received. In all the accounts referred to the current rate for the quarter was duly received by me and the accounts closed accordingly, at the respective current rates.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard
Consul General.

1/ Enclosures -

Enclosure 1 - Copy of Account for 1st Quarter 1887.

Enclosure 2 - Copy of Account for 1st Quarter 1888.

Enclosure 3 - Copy of Account for 1st Quarter 1889.

Enclosure 4 - Copy of Account for 1st Quarter 1890.

Enclosure 1-

The United States Government in account with J. L. Kennedy

Dr.

			U.S. Dollars	
1887 March 31st	To Amount of my salary as Consul General January 1st to March 31st 1887		1750	00
	Salary of Interpreter Chinese No 53	300 00		
	" " Office Clerk . . 51	300 00		
	" " Marshal . . 50	350 00	850	00
	Loss in exchange which occurred by reason of the above salaries having been paid in Mexicans Dollars at Exchange 79 as per Treasury Department Circular dated January 1st 1887 and received at the Consulate General Feby 23rd 1887 while per received from January 1st to Feby 23rd were taken at the rate of .816 as fixed for 1885.		119	10
			2119	10

Shanghai.

Three Vouchers attached

1887

Account for Salaries and Fees
General
at Shanghai China

1887 Dr. U.S. Dollars

March 31	By fees received from sundry persons for above quarter and applied to this account as per return of fees herewith viz.					
	For Reg[ist]r & Ship[pin]g Crews					
	" Tonnage dues		10	07		
	" Miscellaneous fees		930	00	940	07
	By amount of my draft on the Secretary of the Treasury at fifteen days sight & acceptance waived				1179	03
					2119	10

March 31st 1887
Signed J. C. Kennedy
Consul General

Enclosure 2-

The United States Government

in account with J. O. Kennedy

March 31st 1888

No.		U.S. Gold
	To Salary Consul General	1750
46	" " Marshal	750
47	" " Interpreter	375
48	" " Office Clerk	300
	Loss on Exchange which occurred by reason of the above salaries having been paid on Mexican Dollars @ .759 as per Treasury Department Circular dated January 1st 1888 and received at this Consulate General February 27th 1888 while fees received from January 1st to February 28th were banked at the rate of .797 as fixed for 1887.	39 98

The Vouchers attached

3714 98

Consul General

March 31st 1888 U.S. Gold

By Fees received from sundry parties for above quarter and applied to this account as per return of Fees #101.		6 72		
Tonnage dues Discharging Steamer Nil.				
Shipping " " 10				
Miscellaneous Fees.	17	95 50	13 17	22
Estate of O. E. Conway as per Dispatch #192 to Department of State		46 46		
Estate of W. H. Calhoun as per Dispatch #197 to Department of State.		16 80	6 3	26.
By Amount of my Draft No 3 on the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury at fifteen days sight & acceptance drawn to balance.			839	50.
E & O. E. Shanghai March 31st 1888 Signed J. D. Kennedy Consul General				
			877	98

Enclosure 3-

The United States

in account with J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

Dr. March 31st 89

Voucher.						
No.	To Salary Consul General		1750			
110	" " Marshal		750			
111	" " Interpreter		375			
43	" " Office Clerk		300			
98	" Loss in exchange ~~in Drawing~~ Banking Acct.		43	45		
	" Loss in exchange which occurred by reason of the above salaries having been paid in Mexican Dollars @ 739 as per treasury Department Circular January 1st 1889 received at this Consulate General March 4th 1889 while fees received from January 1st to March 5th 89 were taken at the rate of .759 as fixed for 1888.		19	16		
						7737 61
						7737 61

Government

Quarter ending March 31st 1889

By Fees received from sundry Parties for above quarter and credited to this account as per Return & Fee Com'n No 1				
" Tonnage dues		10	30	
" Lighthouse Dues No 1				
" Shipping " "				
" Bills of Health		5		
" Landing Certificates		27	50	
" Surveys & Miscellaneous items		86	7	
" Report to Customs Authorities		10		
				914 80
" Estate of R. M. Stocky 5% on $ 309.68.				15 47
" Amount of My Draft No 3 on the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury at fifteen days sight accepted in favor of Balance.				1307 34
				$ 2237 61

Four vouchers attached

E & O E

Shanghai March 31st 1889

(Signed) J. L. Kingsley

Consul General

7 117. Enclosure 4.

United States Government in account
with J. A. Leonard Consul General Shanghai

		Dr.	Cr.
1	For Salary as Consul General	1750	
2	" " of Interpreter	375	
3	" " " Marshal	750	
4	" " " Clerk	300	
5	" loss by exchange on amount of this account	53 04	
		3228 04	
	By fees for various certificates		927 50
	" " " landing "		37 50
	" " " sundry services		17 67
	" my draft on the Secretary of the Treasury		1755 37
			3228 04

Shanghai March 31st 1894
Signed J. A. Leonard
Consul General

file

No. 245

Consulate-General, U. S. A., Shanghai,

January 18', 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 23 1893
RECEIVED

Mr Leonard

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Frame trial expenses

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Incloses account for costs in the matter of

U. S

vs

James A Frame

No. 245

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

January 18th, 1893.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir: With reference to the Department's instruction, No. 69, dated August 25th 1892, I now have the honor to inclose herewith an account, with vouchers attached in duplicate, for the expenses incurred in the matter of the United States vs James A. Frame, amounting to U.S. gold $298 92/100 for which I have drawn a draft on the Honorable Secretary of State at fifteen days sight acceptance waived.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General

List of Inclosures:-

Account.

Vouchers.

T. M.

No. 746.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

January 25, 1893.

answered March 3

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1893
RECEIVED

Mr Leonard.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Drafts

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Supply of Bank Forms

No. 346.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

January 25th, 1893.

Honorable William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request a supply of blank forms of draft say one hundred as per enclosed sample.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard

Consul General.

One Enclosure.

Instructed 1/3.

No. 247.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, January 25th, 1893.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Declaration of Invoices &c.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Transmitting despatch no. 118, of January 17th 1893, from Consul Fowler, of Ningpo, to the Department of State.

No. 247.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, January 25th 1893.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, dispatch No. 115, of January 17th 1893, from Consul Fowler, of Ningpo, to the Department of State.

I would, in transmitting this dispatch, follow the usual course of sending it forward without comment and awaiting any inquiry from me as to it, if the Department should consider it advisable to make any, but, while the dispatch consists mostly of inferences, the Consul asserts, not merely as an inference, but as a fact, that in issuing transit passes, I am taking fees that belong to him. This is a statement that, in justice to myself, I should not forward to you without

forwarding with it my contradiction, and feeling obliged to say that much, I may as well now state the facts as to the other allegations, or inferences of the dispatch-

It is true that I did not answer Consul Fowler's dispatch as soon as I should and would have done under different circumstances, nor as I would liked to have done, though the delay has not been any greater than has frequently occurred to me in getting answers to official letters- The delay was due simply to the fact that I have had more to do than I could get done.

On the 16th of June last, in my dispatch No. 201, I wrote to the Department, asking pay for another clerk, which was not allowed- I can only do the best that I can with the facilities at my command- I may add that within the past two months I have been put at greater disadvantage in that respect than usual, by reason of the illness of both Consul and Inter-

Jpector Emens. Under these circumstances Consul Fowler's dispatch had to be postponed for more urgent matters-

It was answered a few days ago-

As to the dispatch itself:

I do not see that the arrangement of the tea merchants referred to in the Taotai's proclamation is a matter for consular cognizance - It is a matter of internal trade to be regulated, if at all, by the Chinese authorities - Nor do I see that such an agreement advised by the tea traders of Shanghai has any such connection with the purchase and shipment of the tea as to indicate where it shoulds be declared on - So far as it shows anything in this connection it is that Shanghai is the business center at which the tea business is transacted -

The Shanghai firm of Fearon Low & Co. referred to in the dispatch as an American firm, was so considered, but but that firm was dissolved the first of last September and succeeded by Fearon, Daniel & Co., composed only of British subjects -

As I have previously stated to the Department and to Consul Fowler, the tea declared on at this Consulate General is sold, inspected, bought and shipped at Shanghai -

The tea is not shipped to foreign countries by Chinese, but entirely by foreigners - It is inspected and bought at Shanghai by the foreign firms through their tea-tasters ["chazees"], who are all foreigners, and generally belong to the firm for which

they buy, from the Chinese firms, through their Chinese brokers, and the tea is shipped from here by the foreign firms, the purchasers, to foreign countries - All this business is transacted at Shanghai -

[The foregoing statement is by Deputy Consul General Eastlack, who has been an accountant, and engaged in the tea business in leading shipping houses at Shanghai for thirty years past, and is authority on the subject -

Substantially the same account of the trade has been given to me by Mr. Charles Cole, the leading "Chazu" of Shanghai -]

The only persons having such knowledge as to enable them to declare the facts as

to a shipment of tea to America are the Shanghai merchants who buy and ship the tea - If the United State government should require them to make their declarations at Hongkong, they would simply not do it - Instead of diverting the ~~declarations~~ on invoices from Shanghai to Hongkong, the result would be that such shipments would not be made to the United States. It would wipe out that much of the American tea trade -

The trade of Hongkong has, years ago, passed into the hands of Chinese, and it is not a port of direct importation or exportation from or to the United States or Europe -

The steamer companies engaged in the coasting trade

have agents there but there are no American merchants, and few, if any, foreign mercantile houses, there

In the Returns of Trade made by the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs for the year 1891 [1892 Returns not yet published] there appear no exports of his of any kind, from Chinkiang to any foreign country-

The Commissioner of Customs at Chinkiang, in his annual report for 1891 says: "Chinkiang has very little direct "trade with foreign countries."

"There were on two occas-
"ions shipments to Hong Kong
"of Alum [3.135 piculs] Rush
"mats, [13.490 piculs.] Medi-
"cines, [H. K. Tls 3.251,] ground
"nut oil, [3.806 piculs,] and
"small quantities of minor
"articles, and this was the

"entrust of the foreign export
" trade -

" The staple export, green
"tea, all goes to Shanghai
" before its final exportation
" to the United States and Eng-
" land".

It comes to Shanghai, as
I have shown, as the property
of natives, and is sold here to
foreign shippers - It is grown
chiefly in the province of Chek-
iang, in which Ningpo is
situated; and is shipped through
that place because there is
a daily line of steamers between
there and Shanghai -

No shipments of rush
hats have been declared on
at this Consulate General.

Transit passes are not
issued by the Consul General
but by the Taotai, on appli-
cation of the Consul General
for the foreign merchant -

Consul Fowler claims that merchandise has been brought to Shanghai from his consular district on transit passes obtained through this Consulate General. If this were true, there would be no impropriety in it, and it would not be taking here any fees to which he would be entitled. But it is not a fact.

During 1892, there has been no application received at this Consulate General for a pass for use in the Ningpo district, and it is not probable that any such has been issued in previous years.

But if a merchant in Shanghai applied for a pass to be used in an adjoining province for produce that was to be entered at the Shanghai Custom House, it would be perfectly regular

for me to accept the application, and a refusal would be an unnecessary and uncalled for hindrance to trade -

Transit passes are applied for through consuls under the provision of the treaty requiring all communication between foreigners and Chinese authorities to be made through the foreigner's consul. The jurisdiction in such case is personal, and the foreigner is properly represented by the consul within whose jurisdiction he is -

In the case of D. N. Emery for whom I declined to apply for transit passes on the ground that he was a resident of Chinkiang and not within my jurisdiction, and who appeals to the Department of State, I took the position

that such applications should be made through the Consul within whose jurisdiction the applicant is, and I was sustained by the Minister, and by the Department in your dispatch No. 27, of August 8th 1890.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

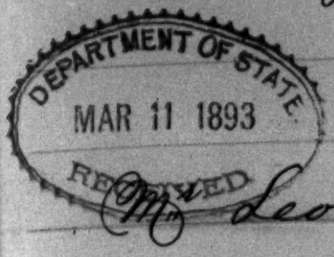
Consul General.

No. 248.

File

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, February 7th, 1893.



From Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Reply to Department's No. 76, of October 26th 1892.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledging receipt of Foreign Relations 1890 and Revised Statutes and Supplement.

No. 248.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, February 7th, 1893.

Honorable William F. Wharton -

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

Replying to your dispatch No. 76, of October 26th 1892, I have the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of one copy Foreign Relations for 1890 and the Revised Statutes and Supplement -

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 249.

file

Consulate-General, U. S. A., Shanghai,

February 8th, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 11 1893
RECEIVED

Mr Leonard

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Ducuhau Oct 11 & 25 /92.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledgement

No. 249.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

February 8th, 1893.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department Instructions dated October 11th and 25th 1892. respectfully.

I have to honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonardi.

Consul General.

Show to Hydrographic Office

No. 257.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 22 1899
RECEIVED

14th. January 1899

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Woosung inner bar bar Channel & coast changes of lights &c

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Maritime Reports. filed

Two enclosures

Sent to Hydrographic Office March 1899 ?

No. 250

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 14th February 1893

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In pursuance of instructions I have the honor to transmit herewith a Notice to Mariners issued by the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs viz No 24 (special) with regard to the marks of the new channel, named the Heima Channel, which has formed on the Woosung inner bar, at the entrance to this port.

I also further transmit herewith a list of the Chinese lighthouses, light-vessels, buoys and beacons, corrected by the Chinese Maritime Customs to 31st December 1892 for 1893.

I am, Sir
Your obedient Servant
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General

SHANGHAI MERCURY

SHANGHAI,
Monday, February 13, 1893.

EXPRESS.

No. 106.
Despatched— 4.30 P.M.

NOTICE TO MARINERS,

No. 24 (SPECIAL).

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

WOOSUNG INNER BAR.

Feima Channel: Establishment of Marks and Lights for, and means for signalling the depth of water.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th instant the temporary marks for the Feima Channel, described in Notice to Mariners, No. 23 (Special), dated the 14th January 1893, will be replaced by two permanent ones, viz.:—A low pole with a pyramidal top near the river bank and a high pole with a rectangular top further inland, and that from sunset to sunrise a **Red** light will be exhibited on the high pole and a **White** light on the low one.

The difference between the depth of water in the line of the Feima Channel marks and the depth in the line of the old Woosung Inner Bar marks will also be shown, as under, both at the Woosung Lighthouse and on the higher of the old Bar Marks; and this difference must be added to the depth shown at the Woosung Inner Bar Station, to obtain the depth in the Feima Channel.

Difference in Feet.	Northern side of Woosung Lighthouse and of High Bar Mark.	Southern side of Woosung Lighthouse and of High Bar Mark.
1	•	
2	:	
3	•	•
4	:	•
5		•
6		:
7	•	:
8	:	:

Half-feet will be indicated by a single ball hoisted on a staff on the parapet of the Woosung Lighthouse and on the top of the higher of the old Bar Marks.

A. M. BISBEE,
Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 13th February, 1893.

CHINA.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS SERIES: No. 6.

LIST OF THE CHINESE LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHT-VESSELS, BUOYS, AND BEACONS

FOR

1893.

(Corrected to 1st December 1892.)

TWENTY-FIRST ISSUE.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF

The Inspector General of Customs.

SHANGHAI:

PUBLISHED AT THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS,

AND SOLD BY

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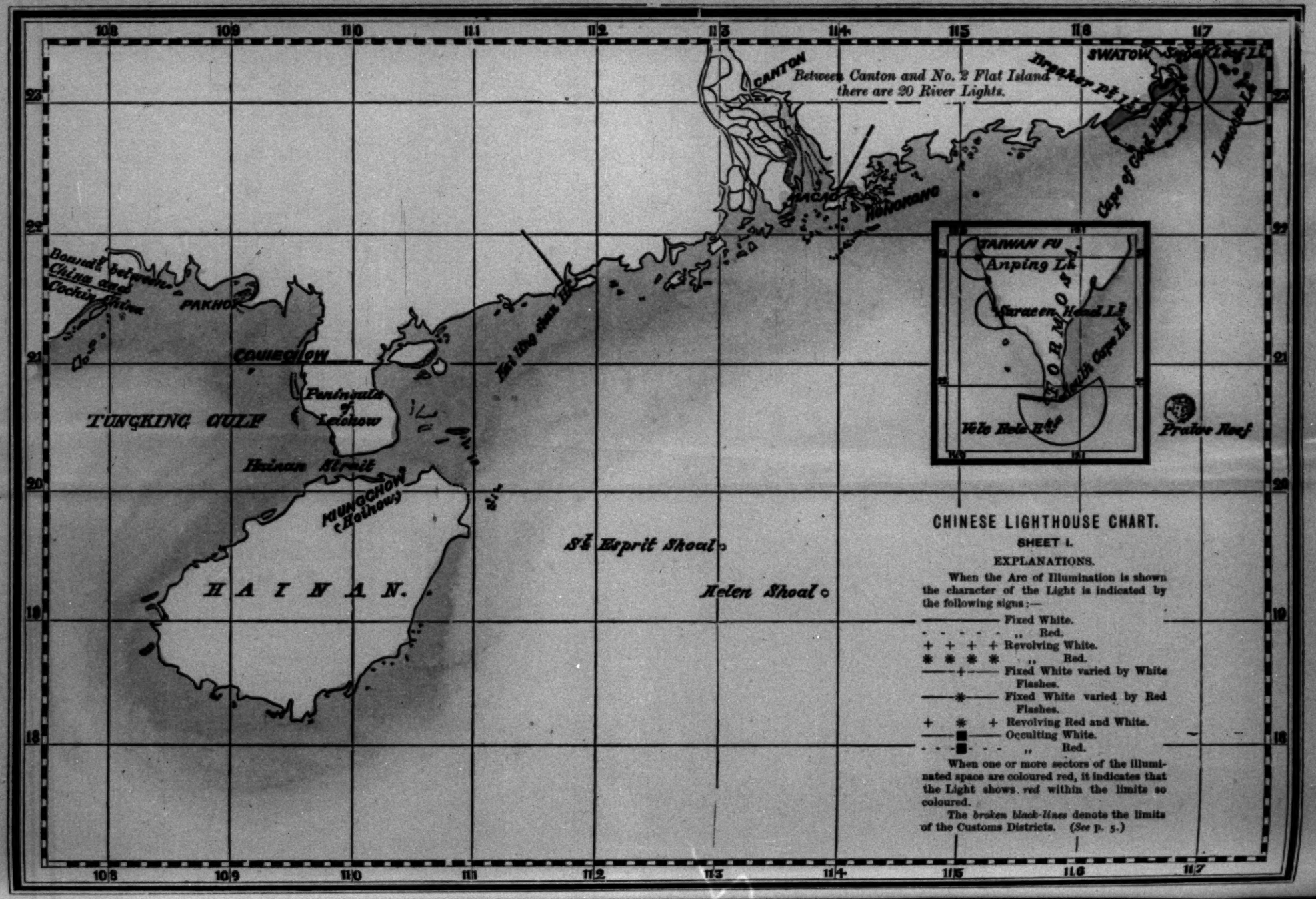
LONDON: P. S. KING & SON, CANADA BUILDING, KING STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Price $0.50.]

1893.



CHINESE LIGHTHOUSE CHART.

SHEET I.

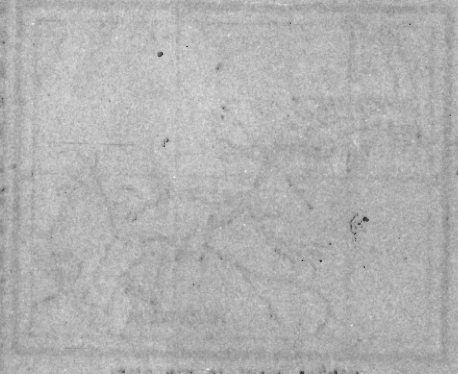
EXPLANATIONS.

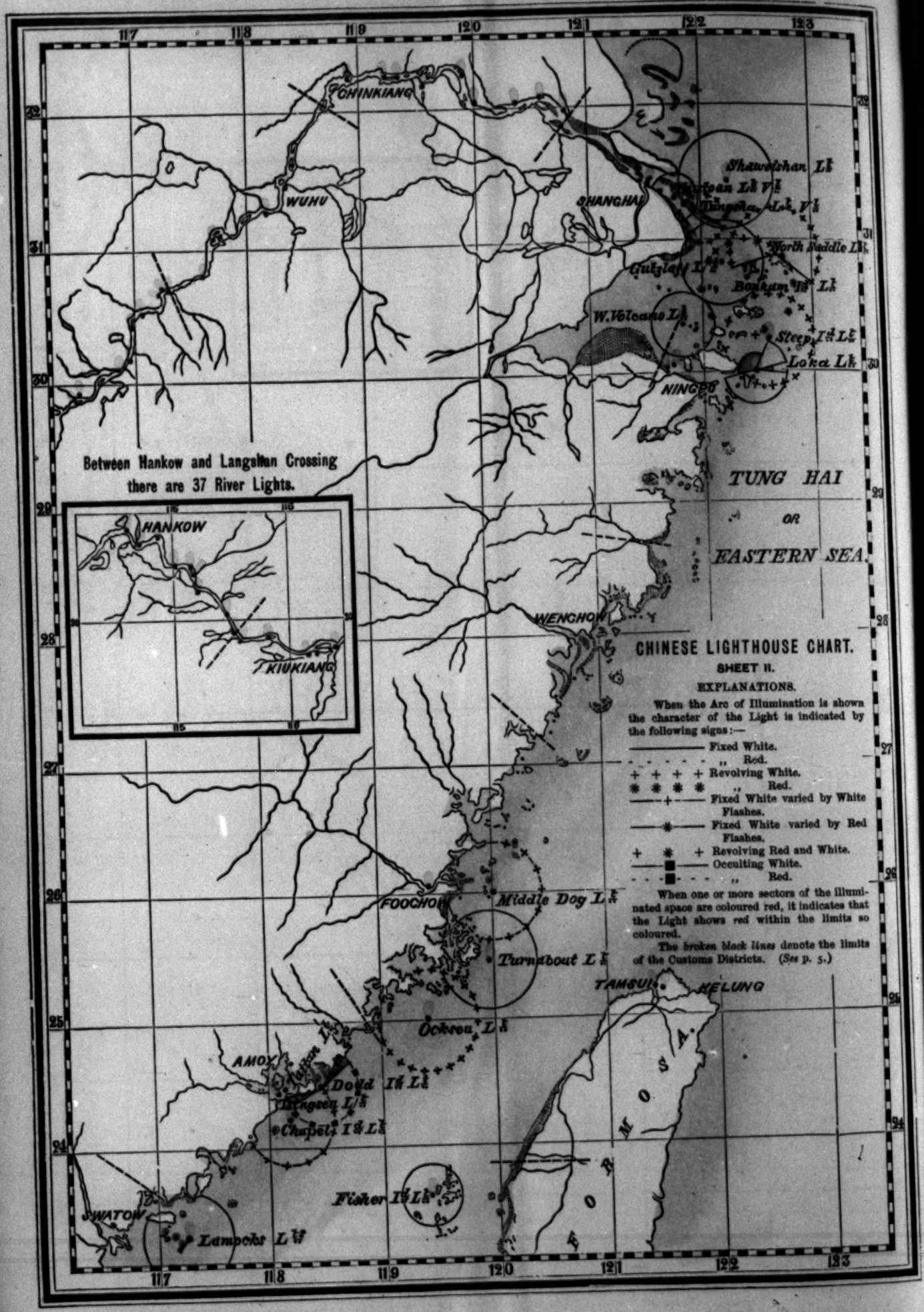
When the Arc of Illumination is shown the character of the Light is indicated by the following signs:—

——— Fixed White.
- - - - - ,, Red.
+ + + + Revolving White.
✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ,, Red.
———+——— Fixed White varied by White Flashes.
———✱——— Fixed White varied by Red Flashes.
+ ✱ + Revolving Red and White.
———■——— Occulting White.
- - -■- - - ,, Red.

When one or more sectors of the illuminated space are coloured red, it indicates that the Light shows red within the limits so coloured.

The *broken black lines* denote the limits of the Customs Districts. (*See* p. 5.)





CHINESE LIGHTHOUSE CHART.

SHEET II.

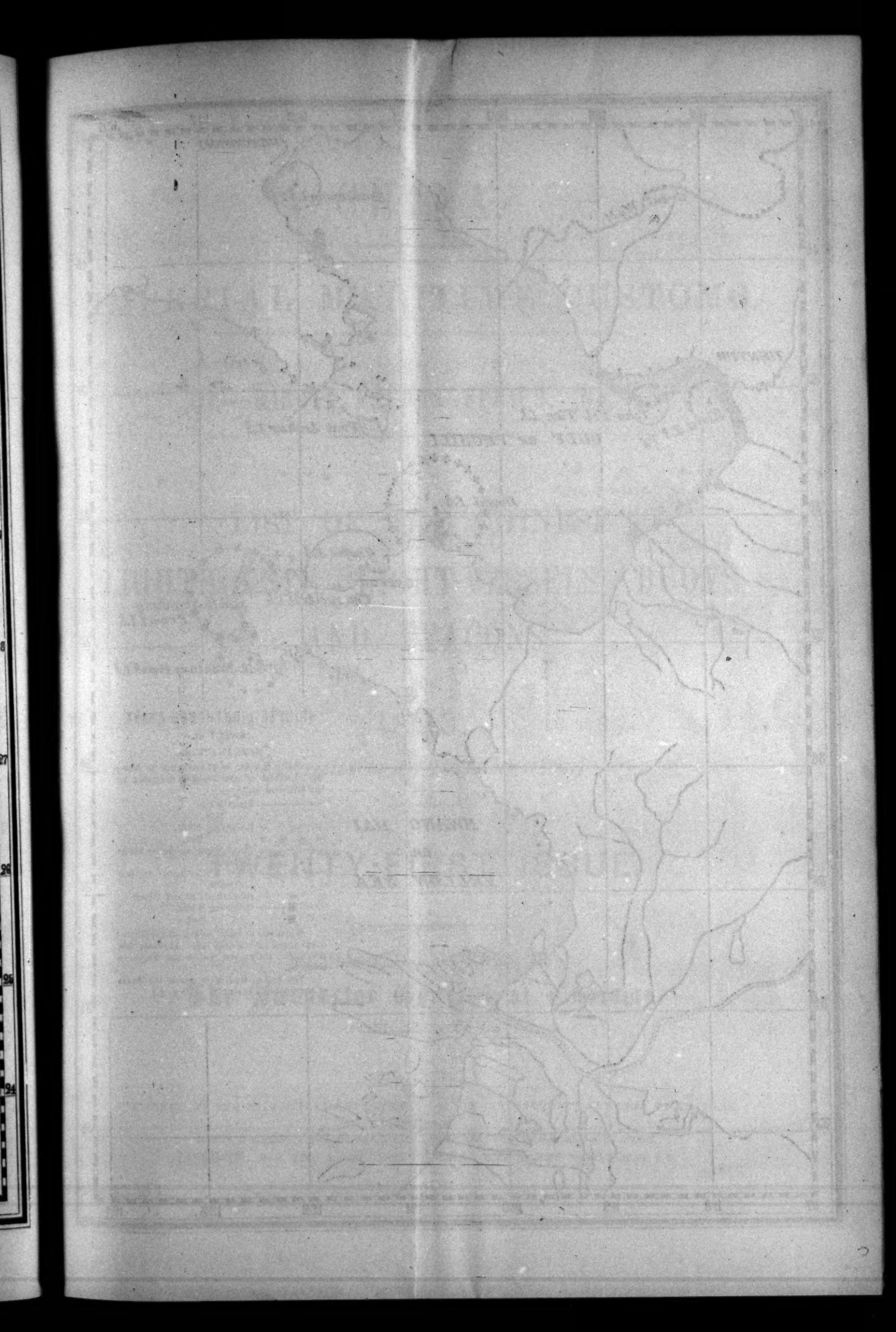
EXPLANATIONS.

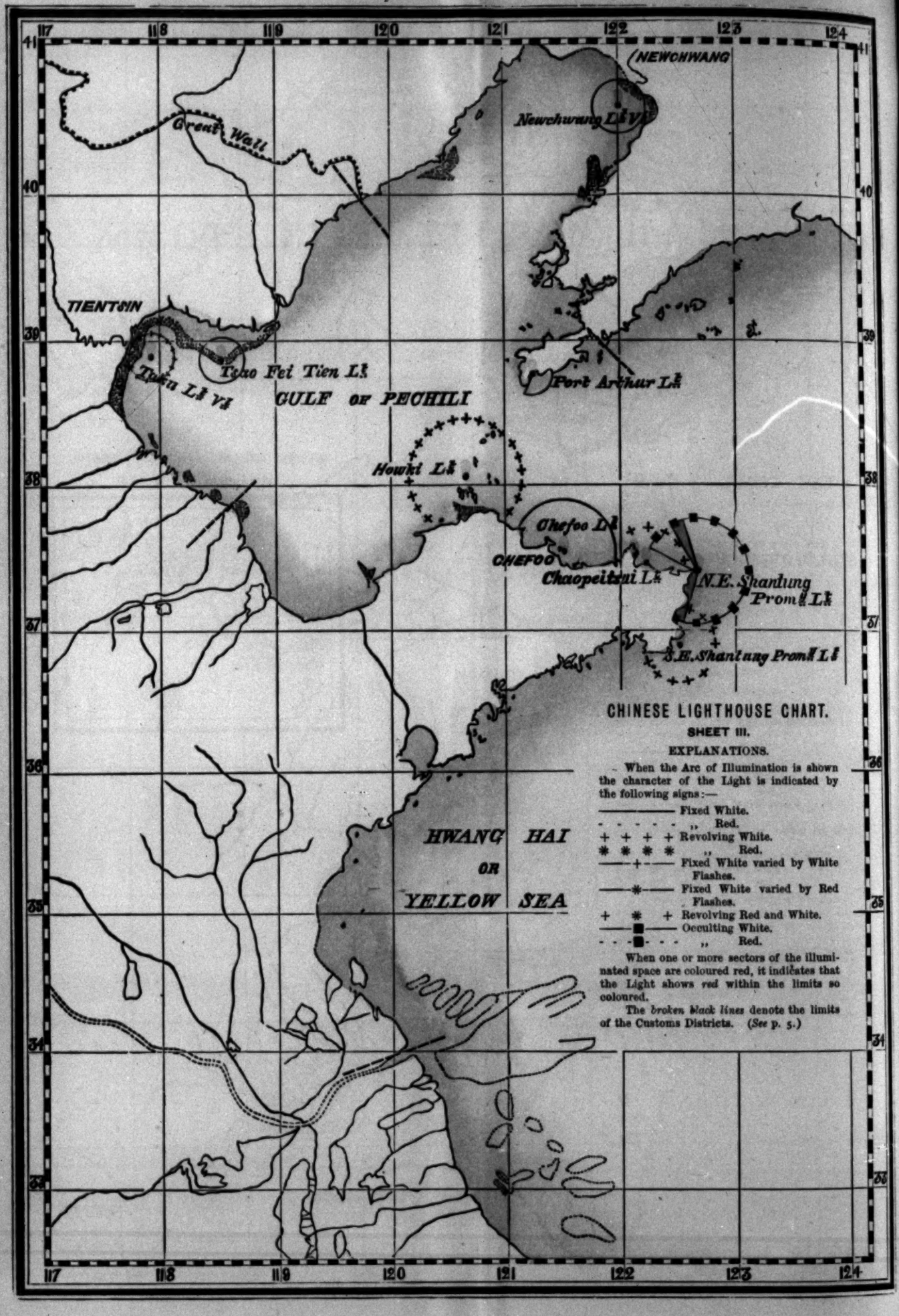
When the Arc of Illumination is shown the character of the Light is indicated by the following signs:—

——————— Fixed White.
- - - - - - ,, Red.
+ + + + Revolving White.
* * * * ,, Red.
——+—— Fixed White varied by White Flashes.
——*—— Fixed White varied by Red Flashes.
+ * + Revolving Red and White.
——■—— Occulting White.
- - -■- - - ,, Red.

When one or more sectors of the illuminated space are coloured red, it indicates that the Light shows *red* within the limits so coloured.

The broken black lines denote the limits of the Customs Districts. (*See* p. 5.)





CHINESE LIGHTHOUSE CHART.

SHEET III.

EXPLANATIONS.

When the Arc of Illumination is shown the character of the Light is indicated by the following signs:—

———— Fixed White.
- - - - - - ,, Red.
+ + + + Revolving White.
✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ,, Red.
——+—— Fixed White varied by White Flashes.
——✱—— Fixed White varied by Red Flashes.
+ ✱ + Revolving Red and White.
——■—— Occulting White.
- - -■- - - ,, Red.

When one or more sectors of the illuminated space are coloured red, it indicates that the Light shows *red* within the limits so coloured.

The *broken black lines* denote the limits of the Customs Districts. (*See* p. 5.)

CHINA.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS SERIES: No. 6.

LIST OF THE CHINESE LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHT-VESSELS, BUOYS, AND BEACONS

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CHINA.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

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LIST OF THE CHINESE LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHT-VESSELS, BUOYS, AND BEACONS.

1873.

TWENTY-FIRST ISSUE.

The Inspector General of Customs.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

LIGHTS.

F. Fixed; only a fixed or steady light being visible.

F. & Fl. Fixed and Flashing; a fixed light being always visible, which is intensified by flashes at the intervals stated.

Rev. Revolving; the light gradually increases to full effect and then gradually decreases to total eclipse at the intervals given, which are from centre to centre of the maximum brilliancy.

Occ. Occulting; when, for the periods stated, a fixed or steady light is shown, followed by a more or less sudden eclipse.

ILLUMINATING APPARATUS.

C. Catoptric, or by metallic reflectors.

D. Dioptric, or by lenses and prisms.

Ord. Order, or class of apparatus, numbered from the first (or most powerful) to the sixth order.

The bearings are magnetic, and are given from seaward.

The given distances, from which the lights should be visible in clear weather, are calculated for an observer at a height of 15 feet above the sea; the elevation of the lights being in all cases taken as above high water.

In several cases, however, when the light is not powerful enough to carry to the distance calculated from its height, a reduced range has been given.

The coloured lights are specially noted in *italics* in the column for remarks, all others being white.

The lights are exhibited from sunset to sunrise.

Longitude is given in degrees, minutes, and seconds east of Greenwich. The miles given are nautical miles, or minutes of latitude. Except in certain specified cases, the positions given are only approximate ones.

The light-vessels and lighthouses are provided with both Codes of Signals, but it is advisable to use the Commercial Code.

Banks of rivers are spoken of geographically, *i.e.*, as *right* or *left* to a person facing *down* the stream.

*** *Should Pilots or Commanding Officers of vessels detect or suspect that any movable mark has changed from its latest advertised position, they are requested to report such change without delay to the Harbour Master of the district concerned.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE LIMITS OF CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.

The Pakhoi Customs District includes the coast line of China from the Tungking frontier to Waichow (Guiechow) Island.

The Kiungchow (Hoihow) Customs District includes the Hainan coast, and from Waichow (Guiechow) Island to Hai-ling-shan.

The Canton Customs District extends (for matters affecting the Marine Department) from Hai-ling-shan, 111° 45′ E. longitude, to 114° E. longitude.

The Swatow Customs District includes that part of the coast which is situated between Mirs Point and the Lamocks.

The Amoy Customs District extends from the Lamocks north to Chinchew, inclusive.

The Tainan (Takow) Customs District comprises the south and southern half of the west coast of Formosa.

The Tamsui Customs District comprises the north and northern half of the west coast of Formosa.

The Foochow Customs District extends from Chinchew north to Namkwan.

The Wenchow Customs District includes the coast from Namkwan to T'aichow.

The Ningpo Customs District extends from T'aichow north to Hangchow Bay.

The Shanghai Customs District extends from Hangchow Bay along the coast as far as the old mouth of the Yellow River, latitude 34° N., and up the Yangtze to the Langshan Crossing.

The Chinkiang Customs District comprises the Yangtze from the Langshan Crossing to Nanking.

The Wuhu Customs District includes the river from Nanking to Nganking.

The Kiukiang Customs District comprises the river from Nganking to the gorge west of Kiukiang.

The Hankow Customs District extends from the gorge west of Kiukiang to Yochow, at the mouth of the Tungt'ing Lake.

The Ichang Customs District extends from the Tungt'ing Lake to the gorge above Ichang.

The Chefoo Customs District includes the coast line from the old mouth of the Yellow River to the Ta-tsin-ho.

The Tientsin Customs District extends from the Ta-tsin-ho to the Shan-hai-kwan.

The Newchwang Customs District extends from the Shan-hai-kwan to Newchwang and from Newchwang south to Ta-lien-wan.

*** *The Limits of the Customs Districts are shown approximately on the Charts at the beginning of this volume by broken lines cutting the Coast or the Yangtze River.*

SYSTEM OF COLOURING BUOYS AND BEACONS IN CHINESE WATERS.

BUOYS.

No.	Colour of Buoy.	Directions and Explanations.
1	Red	Entering the channel from seaward, *red* buoys will be found on the *starboard* side of the channel, and must be left on the *starboard* hand by vessels passing in.
2	Black	Entering the channel from seaward, *black* buoys will be found on the *port* side of the channel, and must be left on the *port* hand by vessels passing in.
3	Red and black horizontal bands.	Buoys painted in *red* and *black horizontal bands* will be found in the fairway, and should be passed close-to.
4	Red and black vertical stripes.	Buoys painted in *red* and *black vertical stripes* will be found on the ends of spits, and the outer and inner extremes of banks, shoals, or extensive reefs, where there is a navigable channel on either side of such spit, bank, shoal, or reef. Vessels should never attempt to pass between a buoy thus painted and the danger which it marks.
5	Red and black chequers	Buoys painted in *red* and *black chequers* will be used to mark rocks in the open sea, also to mark obstructions of small extent having channels on either side of them. When used for the latter purpose they will be placed to seaward of the danger. Vessels should never attempt to pass between a buoy thus painted and the danger which it marks.
6	Red and white chequers	When *two chequered buoys* of these colours are used to mark an obstruction, the *red* and *white* one is to mark the *starboard* side of the channel, and must be left on the *starboard* hand by vessels passing in; and the *black* and *white* one is to mark the *port* side of the channel, and must be left on the *port* hand by vessels passing in.
7	Black and white chequers	
8	Wreck buoys	Wrecks will in all cases be marked by *green* buoys, having the word WRECK painted on them in *white* letters, and when a wreck lies in the open sea or in a position where there is a navigable channel with plenty of room on either side of it, the buoy will carry no other distinguishing mark, and will in every such case be placed to seaward of the wreck. Wreck buoys marked with an *even* number must be left on the *starboard* hand by vessels entering from the sea. Wreck buoys marked with an *odd* number must be left on the *port* hand by vessels entering from the sea. The numbers on wreck buoys will be painted in *white*, and placed above the word WRECK.

Note.—All other distinguishing marks to buoys will be in addition to the foregoing, and where such are employed, a particular description of the same will in each case be given in the published List.

Each buoy will have an iron plate fastened on its outside, in some convenient place above the water-line, with the name of its district and station as given in the published List stamped thereon in English and Chinese, to insure its identification if found adrift.

No.	Colour of Beacon.	Directions and Explanations.
1	Red.....	Entering the channel from seaward, *red* beacons will be found on the *starboard* side of the channel, and must be left on the *starboard* hand by vessels passing in.
2	Black	Entering the channel from seaward, *black* beacons will be found on the *port* side of the channel, and must be left on the *port* hand by vessels passing in.
3	Red and black vertical stripes.	Beacons painted in *red* and *black vertical stripes* will be used to mark spits and the outer and inner extremities of banks, shoals, or extensive reefs, where there is a navigable channel on either side of such spit, bank, shoal, or reef.
4	Red and black chequers	Beacons painted in *red* and *black chequers* will be used to mark rocks in the open sea, also to mark rocks of small extent having channels on either side of them.
5	Red and white chequers	When two *chequered beacons* of these colours are used to mark a rock or reef, the *red* and *white* one is to mark the *starboard* side of the channel, and must be left on the *starboard* hand by vessels passing in; and the *black* and *white* one is to mark the *port* side of the channel, and must be left on the *port* hand by vessels passing in.
6	Black and white chequers	
		Note.—It is to be understood that the above rules for painting beacons apply in each case to the body of the structure. When a beacon which is painted a single colour, either black or red, is surmounted by a distinguishing mark, such mark may be painted the same colour as the body of the beacon or with that colour and white combined, or white alone. When the body of a beacon is painted in two colours, the same colours only may be used to paint the mark by which it is surmounted. Whenever a distinguishing mark is used, a particular description of it will be given in the published List.
	Various	Beacons on shore, to enable bearings to be taken or to give lines of direction for crossing bars or entering rivers, harbours, etc., will be painted so as to make them as conspicuous as possible. Red, black, and white will be the only colours used, and a particular description of such marks will be given in the published List.

LIGHTS.

No.	District.	Name of Light.	Location.	Latitude N.	Longitude E.	Fixed, Fixed & Flashing, Revolving, Occulting.	Intervals between the Flashes.	Miles seen in clear Weather.
1, 2	Canton	Dutch Folly North Beacons.	On the rocks near Dutch Folly Island.	.....	.....	F.	.....	2
3	do.	Dutch Folly South Beacon.	do. do.	.....	.....	F.	.....	1
4, 5	do.	Whampoa Barrier	Whampoa Channel, at the upper end of Whampoa Island.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6–9	do.	Cambridge Reach Barrier.	Cambridge Reach, Whampoa Channel.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
10	do.	Taimei Beacon	On the end of sandspit making out from 49th Point, Marines Island, Blenheim Passage.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
11, 12	do.	Taishek Barrier Beacons.	Blenheim Passage	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
13, 14	do.	High Island Barrier...	Immediately below High Island, Blenheim Passage.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15–18	do.	Bridge Barrier.....	Collinson Reach, Blenheim Passage	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
19–22	do.	Collinson Reach Barrier.	do. do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
23	Swatow.....	Breaker Point	On the point	*22° 56′ 24″.5	*116° 29′ 43″.8	Occ.	8 seconds light and 2 seconds eclipse.	19
24	do.	Cape of Good Hope...	On the cape.....	†23° 14′ 19″.3	†116° 48′ 24″	F. & Occ.	.....	15 white, 8 red.
25	do.	Sugar Loaf	On the eastern end of the summit of island.	23° 19′ 54″	116° 45′ 32″	F. & Fl.	½ minute	8
26	do.	Lamocks	Summit of High Island	†23° 15′ 42″.7	†117° 17′ 4″.5	F.	.....	22

* Geographical position furnished by Lieut. PIRIE, R.N., H.B.M.S. *Rambler*.

† „ „ „ „ Commander W. U. MOORE, R.N., H.B.M.S. *Rambler*.

LIGHTS.

Colour, or any Peculiarity of Light-tower.	Height in Feet of Centre of Light above HW	Height in Feet of Building from Base to Vane.	Year lighted.	Character and Order of Illuminating Apparatus.	Remarks.	No.
Round, granite beacons, painted red, and surmounted by a lantern.	15	26	1859	Unclassed ...	Two *red* lights on the north side of the channel, Dutch Folly Pass.	1, 2
Round, stone and brick beacon, painted black, and surmounted by a lantern.	10	22	1859	do. ...	A *green* light on the south side of the channel, Dutch Folly Pass.	3
Iron davits, painted red on the north side of passage and black on the south side.	.....	.....	.....	do. ...	A *red* light on the north side and a *green* light on the south side of the steamer passage through barrier.	4, 5
A red spar on the north side and a black spar on the south side of each passage.	.....	.....	1891	do. ...	Two passages through barrier—the southern for steamers the northern for junks, each having a *red* light on the starboard hand and a *green* light on the port hand, entering from sea.	6–9
Spar beacon, painted black, white, and black, and surmounted by a square frame.	21	27	1872	do. ...	A *white* light hoisted to bottom of frame	10
Spar beacons, each painted red, white, and red, and surmounted by a circular frame.	24	46	1872	do. ...	Two *red* lights hoisted on the beacons	11, 12
Iron davits, painted red on the north side of passage and black on the south side.	.....	.....	1891	do. ...	A *red* light on the north side and a *green* light on the south side of passage through barrier.	13, 14
do.	.....	.....	1891	do. ...	Two passages through barrier—the northern for steamers the southern for junks, each having a *red* light on the starboard hand and a *green* light on the port hand, entering from sea.	15–18
do.	.....	.....	1891	do. ...	Two passages through barrier—the northern for steamers the southern for junks, each having a *red* light on the starboard hand and a *green* light on the port hand, entering from sea.	19–22
Round, black and white horizontal bands.	152½	120	1880	D. 1st Order	*White* from S. 55° W. round by W. to N. 53° E., and *red* inshore of both these bearings as far as the land. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 2 guns with an interval of 10 seconds between them, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 10 minutes.	23
Round, white	171	22	1880	D. 4th Order	*Fixed red* from S. 32° E. to S. 10° E.; *fixed white*, eclipsed for about 3 seconds every minute, from S. 10° E. round by S. and W. to N. 8½° E.; and *fixed red*, eclipsed for about 3 seconds every minute, from N. 8½° E. till it is shut in by Ma-urh Point. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 2 guns with an interval of 1 minute between them, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 15 minutes.	24
Round, red	200	21½	1880	D. 6th Order	*Fixed white* varied by *red* flashes at ½-minute intervals; visible all round.	25
Round, black.....	241	54	1874	D. 1st Order	Visible all round. The lightkeepers' dwellings and boundary wall are painted white. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 3 guns with an interval of 2 minutes between the first and second and the second and third, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 12 minutes.	26

LIGHTS—*Continued.*

No.	District.	Name of Light.	Location.	Latitude N.	Longitude E.	Fixed, Fixed & Flashing, Revolving, Occulting.	Intervals between the Flashes.	Miles seen in clear Weather.
27	Swatow.....	Lamocks.....	Southern slope of High Island.....	.....	.....	F.	.....	8
28	Amoy.....	Chapel Island	Summit of island.....	*24° 9′ 49″.1	*118° 13′ 30″	F. & Fl.	½ minute	22
29	do.	Tsingseu Island.....	On the northern slope of the island	*24° 21′ 58″.1	*118° 7′ 26″.3	F.	.....	15 white, 8 red.
30	do.	Taitan Island.....	On the island, near the northern entrance to Amoy Harbour.	*24° 23′ 16″.1	*118° 10′ 0″.6	Occ.	14 seconds light, 2 seconds eclipse, 2 seconds light, 2 seconds eclipse, and so on.	10
31	do.	Dodd Island.....	Summit of island.....	*24° 25′ 43″.9	*118° 30′ 11″.1	Occ.	26 secs. light and 4 seconds eclipse.	18
32	Tainan.....	South Cape.....	About 550 yards north from high water mark at the extreme south point of the South Cape, Formosa.	21° 55′ 0″	120° 50′ 38″	F.	.....	20
33	do.	Saracen Head	Front of flagstaff near the summit of Saracen Head, at the entrance to Tainan Harbour.	22° 36′ 14″	120° 16′ 0″	F.	.....	10

* Geographical position furnished by Commander W. U. Moore, R.N., H.B.M.S. *Rambler.*

LIGHTS—*Continued.*

Colour, or any Peculiarity of Light-tower.	Height in Feet of Centre of Light above HW	Height in Feet of Building from Base to Vane.	Year lighted.	Character and Order of Illuminating Apparatus.	Remarks.	No.
No tower.....	55	18	1874	D. 4th Order condensing.	Shows a beam of *red* light between N. 34½° E. and N. 50½° E., covering the White and Boat Rocks. Outside of this angle of 16° the light gradually wanes on each side of it for 4½°. In clear weather and when a vessel is close to the lighthouse, faint *red* light is visible beyond the angle of 24½°, between the bearings of N. 30½° E. and N. 54½° E. Exhibited from a window in a building painted white.	27
Round, black	227	63	1871	D. 1st Order	Visible all round. The lightkeepers' dwellings and boundary wall are painted white. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 2 guns with an interval of 3 minutes between them, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 10 minutes.	28
Octagonal, red and white vertical stripes.	130	33	1875	D. 4th Order	*Red* from N. 1° E. to N. 57° W.; *white* from N. 57° W. round by W. and S. to S. 50° E.; and *red* from S. 50° E. to S. 89° E. The lightkeepers' dwellings and boundary wall are painted white.	29
Iron hut, white.....	300	10½	1863 altd. 1888	D. 6th Order	Visible all round.....	30
Round, white.....	147	79	1882	D. 1st Order	*White* from S. 51° W. round by W. to N. 62° E.; *red* from N. 62° E. to N. 74° E.; *white* from N. 74° E. round by E. to S. 31° W.; and *red* from S. 31° W. to S. 51° W. The lightkeepers' dwellings and outhouses are painted white. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 2 guns with an interval of half a minute between them, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 15 minutes.	31
do.	180	71½	1883	do.	*White* from S. 54° 55′ W. round by W. and N. to S. 85° E.; and *red* from S. 85° E. to S. 28° E. Between the bearings S. 54° 55′ W. and S. 86° 28′ W., the visibility of the light, owing to the height of the land to the eastward of the lighthouse, will depend upon the distance of the observer from it. With the light bearing S. 54° 55′ W., a vessel will need to be between 15 and 20 miles distant in order to see it; but as it is brought to bear more to the westward, it illuminates more of the sea until, on the bearing S. 86° 28′ W., it is visible at all distances between the extreme limit of its range and the shore. To the westward and north-westward of the south-west point of Formosa, the light is entirely obscured by the land, between the bearings S. 80° 13′ E. and S. 28° E. The lightkeepers' dwellings and boundary wall are painted white. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 2 guns with an interval of 3 minutes between them, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 8 minutes.	32
Square, white. Lantern let into seaward angle of building.	164½	16½	1883	D. 6th Order	Visible from N. 36° W. round by N. and E. to S. 20° 30′ E., where the light is shut out by the bluff at the foot of Ape Hill.	33

LIGHTS—*Continued.*

No.	District.	Name of Light.	Location.	Latitude N.	Longitude E.	Fixed, Fixed & Flashing, Revolving, Occulting.	Intervals between the Flashes.	Miles seen in clear Weather.
34	Tainan.....	Anping	About 340 yards N.W. by W. from the tree on the top of the mound in Fort Zelandia.	23° 0′ 40″	120° 9′ 45″	F.	.....	10
35	do.	Fisher Island	S.W. extremity of island.....	23° 32′ 53″	119° 28′ 5″	F.	.....	15
36	Tamsui	High Bar Light.....	Hill to north of the harbour, about 400 yards S. 86° E. from the Red Fort.	.....	.....	F.	.....	10
37	do.	Low Bar Light.....	Site of old white beacon, about 1,030 yards N. 86° W. from the Red Fort.	.....	.....	F.	.....	6 white.
38	Foochow	Ockseu	Summit of High Island	*24° 59′ 36″.3	*119° 27′ 7″	Rev.	1 minute	24
39	do.	Turnabout.....	Summit of island	*25° 26′ 10″.4	*119° 56′ 6″.8	F.	.....	23
40	do.	Middle Dog	N.E. extremity of Middle Dog Island.	*25° 58′ 10″.3	*119° 59′ 2″.1	F. & Fl.	½ minute	23
41	do.	Pagoda Rock	On the rock in the Pagoda Anchorage.	.....	.....	F.	.....	1
42	Ningpo	Square Island	Summit of island	29° 59′ 21″	121° 45′ 22″	F.	.....	9
43	do.	Tiger Island	do.	29° 57′ 41″	121° 43′ 49″	F.	.....	5

* Geographical position furnished by Commander W. U. Moore, R.N., H.B.M.S. *Rambler*.

Colour, or any Peculiarity of Light-tower.	Height in Feet of Centre of Light above HW	Height in Feet of Building from Base to Vane.	Year lighted.	Character and Order of Illuminating Apparatus.	Remarks.	No.
Iron lattice mast, white.	32½	33½	1882	D. 6th Order	Position changed in November 1890 to a new site about 1,000 feet in a N.W. by N. direction from its last position. Illuminates the whole sea horizon. During the north-east monsoon vessels may anchor anywhere in from 5½ to 6 fathoms, with the light bearing between N. 50° E. and N. 60° E. During the south-west monsoon the best anchorage will be found in from 6 to 7 fathoms, with the light bearing about N.E. ½ N.	34
Round, black	205	33	1875	D. 4th Order	Visible all round except where obscured by the islands. The lightkeepers' dwellings and boundary wall are painted white. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 2 guns with an interval of 5 minutes between them, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 10 minutes.	35
Round, white.....	142	35	1888	D. 6th Order	The high light shows a *white* light from S. 52° E. round by E. to N. 68½° E. The low light shows *green* from S. 59° E. to S. 84° E., *white* from S. 84° E. to N. 86° E., and *red* from N. 86° E. to N. 61° E. The two *white* lights, when kept in line, indicate the best channel for crossing the Bar when the Bar is in its normal state.	36
Square hut on the top of a square iron framework. All white.	33	45	1888	do.		37
Round, black.....	286	64	1874 altd. 1875	D. 1st Order	The lightkeepers' dwellings and boundary wall are painted white. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 3 guns with an interval of 2 minutes between the first and second and second and third, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 12 minutes.	38
do.	257	54	1873	do.	Visible all round. The lightkeepers' dwellings and boundary wall are painted white. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 2 guns with an interval of 3 minutes between them, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 10 minutes.	39
Round, white	257	64	1872	do.	Visible from S. 70° E. round by S. and W. to N. 40½° E. From S. 70° E. round by E. to N. 40½° E. the light is obscured by the Tongsha and Middle Dog Islands, except from S. 89° E. to N. 81½° E., and from N. 61½° E. to N. 57° E., where the light is also visible. The lightkeepers' dwellings and boundary wall are painted white. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 3 guns with an interval of 2 minutes between the first and second and second and third, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 15 minutes.	40
Iron pile surmounted by a cage, painted red.	16	28	1871	Unclassed ...	*Red*, visible all round.....	41
Octagonal, white	123	33	1865 altd. 1872	D. 5th Order	Visible all round. A 5-cwt. fog bell is sounded *once* in fogs at 15-second intervals.	42
Octagonal, red and white vertical stripes.	148	30	1865 altd. 1872	D. 6th Order	*Red*, visible all round. A gong is sounded in fogs, *five times* in quick succession, at intervals of about 1 minute. The lightkeepers' dwellings are painted in red and white vertical stripes.	43

LIGHTS—*Continued.*

No.	District.	Name of Light.	Location.	Latitude N.	Longitude E.	Fixed, Fixed & Flashing, Revolving, Occulting.	Intervals between the Flashes.	Miles seen in clear Weather.
44	Ningpo and Shanghai.	Loka Island.....	North point of the island	29° 58′ 15″	122° 27′ 20″	F.	.....	15 white, 7½ red.
45	Shanghai and Ningpo.	Steep Island	Summit of island	*30° 12′ 42″.2	*122° 35′ 20″.1	Rev.	½ minute	22
46	Shanghai ...	West Volcano	do.	*30° 20′ 50″.1	*121° 51′ 25″	F.	.....	15
47	Shanghai and Ningpo.	Bonham Island.....	Southern shoulder of island	*30° 36′ 56″	*122° 25′ 5″	Rev.	½ minute	22
48	Shanghai ...	Gutzlaff.....	Summit of island	*30° 48′ 36″.8	*122° 10′ 11″.6	F.	.....	20

* Geographical position furnished by Commander W. U. Moore, R.N., H.B.M.S. *Rumbler*.

Colour, or any Peculiarity of Light-tower.	Height in Feet of Centre of Light above HW	Height in Feet of Building from Base to Vane.	Year lighted.	Character and Order of Illuminating Apparatus.	Remarks.	No.
White.....	128	.....	1890	D. 4th Order	*White* from N. 14° 30′ W. to N. 86° W. In this sector there are two small obscurations caused by islands to the S.S.E. of Loka, the light being invisible between N. 17° 30′ W. and N. 19° 50′ W. and between N. 23° W. and N. 26° W. *Red* from N. 86° W. to S. 78° 30′ W.; *white* from S. 78° 30′ W. to S. 25° W.; *red* from S. 25° W. round by S. to S. 89° 45′ E.; *white* from S. 89° 45′ E. to N. 77° E. From N. 77° E. round by N. to N. 14° 30′ W. the light is entirely obscured by Loka Island.	44
Round, black	243	47	1883	D. 3rd Order	Between the bearings N. 20° 54′ E. and N. 41° 17′ E. the light is obscured by Tripod Island, and to the eastward and south-eastward of Video and the Fisherman's Group it is not visible between N. 88° 39′ W. and N. 57° 41′ W. To the westward and north-westward of Hall Island and Hewett Islands it is also obscured between S. 82° 13′ E. and S. 63° 35′ E., with the exception of a ray between the bearings S. 65° 53′ E. and S. 64° 39′ E. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 3 guns with an interval of 3 minutes between the first and second and second and third, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 10 minutes.	45
do.	93	33	1872	D. 4th Order	Visible all round. The lightkeepers' dwellings are painted white. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 2 guns with an interval of 5 minutes between them, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 10 minutes.	46
Round, red and white horizontal bands.	237	47	1883	D. 3rd Order	Alternate *red* and *white* flashes. Between the bearings S. 14° 41′ W. and S. 47° 30′ W. the light is obscured by the high land of Bonham Island, and to the northward and eastward of Elliot, Raffles, and Senhouse Islands it is also obscured from S. 12° 2′ E. to S. 82° 16′ W., with the exception of rays between S. 11° 24′ E. and S. 10° 36′ E., between S. 2° 21′ E. and S. 0° 44′ E., between S. 1° 31′ W. and S. 3° 19′ W., and between S. 50° 5′ W. and S. 60° 11′ W. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 2 guns with an interval of 1 minute between them, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 8 minutes. *Danger.*—Vessels should pass half a mile outside of the small islet, represented on British Admiralty Chart No. 1,199 as lying a little more than 1½ cables to the westward of Bonham Island, in order to avoid its outlying rocks, which are covered from 1 to 2 fathoms at low water.	47
No tower, white lantern.	270	24	1869	do.	Visible all round. Telegraph station. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 3 guns with an interval of 2 minutes between the first and second and second and third, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 15 minutes.	48

LIGHTS—*Continued.*

No.	District.	Name of Light.	Location.	Latitude N.	Longitude E.	Fixed, Fixed & Flashing, Revolving, Occulting.	Intervals between the Flashes.	Miles seen in clear Weather.
49	Shanghai.....	North Saddle	N.E. extremity of island.....	*30° 51′ 41″.4	*122°40′16″.6	Rev.	1 minute	24
50	do. ...	Tungsha.....	Light-vessel off S.W. edge of Tungsha Bank, in 3¾ fathoms water, with Gutzlaff Lighthouse bearing S. 20° E., Shaweishan Island N. 37° E.	31° 8′ 21″	122° 0′ 18″	Rev.	½ minute	11
51	do. ...	Shaweishan.....	Summit of island	31° 25′ 27″	122° 14′ 42″	F.	.....	22
52	do. ...	Kiutoan†.....	Light-vessel in 3½ fathoms water, off the south-eastern end of the Blockhouse Shoal. Kiutoan Beacon bears S. 68½° W., distant $3\frac{3}{10}$ miles.	.....	.....	F.	.....	11
53	do. ...	Kiutoan Small Beacon	On the south bank of the Yangtze, 5 miles N.W. of the old Kiutoan Lighthouse.	31° 19′ 10″	121° 39′ 9″	F.	.....	5
54	do. ...	*Lismore* Wreck Light-boat.	About 500 feet to the northward of the *Lismore* wreck.	.....	.....	F.	.....	1
55	do. ...	Woosung.....	Left bank of the Woosung River, near Woosung.	31° 23′ 18″	121° 29′ 36″	F.	.....	12 white, 8 red, 5 green
56, 57	do. ...	Woosung Inner-Bar Lights.	Right bank of the Woosung River	.....	.....	F.	.....	2

* Geographical position furnished by Commander W. U. Moore, R.N., H.B.M.S. *Rambler*.

† Shifted to present position on the 5th January 1892.

LIGHTS—*Continued.*

Colour, or any Peculiarity of Light-tower.	Height in Feet of Centre of Light above HW	Height in Feet of Building from Base to Vane.	Year lighted.	Character and Order of Illuminating Apparatus.	Remarks.	No.
Upper part black, lower white.	273	54	1870	D. 1st Order	Visible from N. 52° W. round by W. and S. to N. 73° E. The remaining angle is chiefly obscured by the Saddle and Parker groups of islands. The lightkeepers' dwellings are painted white. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 3 guns with an interval of 1 minute between the first and second and 5 minutes between the second and third, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 10 minutes.	49
Red, one mast with black ball.	40	.....	1855 altd. 1871	C.	"TUNGSHA" on her sides. A gun will be fired when vessels are seen running into danger, and the course that should be steered will be signalled by the Commercial Code. In foggy weather a steam horn will be sounded at intervals of 10 seconds. When necessary to lower the light for trimming, a small *white* light will be hoisted, and a flash-light burned. In order to show the direction in which the light-vessel is riding, a *white* riding-light will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise from the fore-stay, at a height of 6 feet above the rail. If the light-vessel be driven from her proper position to one where she is of no use as a guide to shipping, the usual light will not be shown, but a *fixed red* light will be exhibited at each end of the vessel; the ball will be struck as soon as possible, and till struck it will be surmounted by a red flag.	50
Round, black.....	229	55	1871	D. 1st Order	Visible all round. The lightkeepers' dwellings are painted white. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 3 guns with an interval of 5 minutes between the first and second and 1 minute between the second and third, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 15 minutes.	51
Red, one mast with black ball.	35	.....	1878	C.	"KIUTOAN" on her sides. In foggy weather a 10-cwt. fog bell will be struck three double blows in each minute, the interval between the blows of each pair being 5 seconds, and between two successive pairs of blows 15 seconds. When necessary to lower the light for trimming, a small *white* light will be hoisted, and a flash-light burned. In order to show the direction in which the light-vessel is riding, a *white* riding-light will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise from the fore-stay, at a height of 6 feet above the rail. If the light-vessel be driven from her proper position to one where she is of no use as a guide to shipping, the usual light will not be shown, but a *fixed red* light will be exhibited at each end of the vessel; the ball will be struck as soon as possible, and till struck it will be surmounted by a red flag. Vessels should not attempt to pass to the north-eastward of the lightship in her present position.	52
Wooden tripod, white	32	40	1868 altd. 1878	D. 6th Order	*Red*, visible all round, except on the landward side.....	53
Junk with one mast and ball.	.....	.....	1877	Unclassed ...	A *red* light with a *white* light underneath it. Vessels should not attempt to pass between the light-boat and the wreck.	54
Square, black	50	58	1865 altd. 1872, 1873, 1875, 1878, and 1888.	D. 4th Order	*White* from the bank of the Yangtze to the north-westward of the lighthouse to S. 14° 30′ W.; *green* from S. 14° 30′ W. to S. 57° 20′ W.; *white* from S. 57° 20′ W. to S. 70° 50′ W.; and *red* from S. 70° 50′ W. to the left (western) bank of the Woosung River.	55
.....	.....	.....	1872	Unclassed ...	A *red* light on the low bar mark near the river bank, and a *white* light on the high mark farther inland. *See* Nos. 43, 44 in list of Beacons.	56, 57

LIGHTS—*Continued.*

No.	District.	Name of Light.	Location.	Latitude N.	Longitude E.	Fixed, Fixed & Flashing, Revolving, Occulting.	Intervals between the Flashes.	Miles seen in clear Weather.
58	Chinkiang, Yangtze.	North Tree	On the north bank of the river ...	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
59	do. ...	Cooper Bank.....	do. do. ...	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
60	do. ...	Tung-lo-tu	do. do. ...	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
61	do. ...	Bate Point, or Fishbourne Island.	On Bate Point	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
62	do. ...	Beaver, or Pottinger Island.	On the southern extremity of the island.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
63	do. ...	Tantu.....	On the south bank of the river, distant 5.62 miles below Silver Island.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
64	do. ...	Pei-sin-chow.....	Lower (east) end of island, distant 5 miles from Chinkiang.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
65	do. ...	Bethune Point.....	Upper (west) end of Pei-sin-chow Island.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
66	do. ...	Mud Fort.....	On a low point on the north bank of the river, marked on some of the British Admiralty charts as Mud Fort, distant from Bethune Point 21 miles.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
67	do. ...	Wade Island.....	On the island, about 4 miles from the lower (north) end.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
68	do. ...	Wuhu.....	East bank of the river, 3½ miles above Point Morton.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
69	Kiukiang, Yangtze.	Point Haines Beacon..	On the south (right) bank of the river.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
70	do. ...	Buckminster Island Beacon.	On Chin-tê-chow Island, about 1½ miles from the lower (north) end.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
71	do. ...	Fitzroy Island Beacon	On the left bank of the river.....	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
72	do. ...	Tai-tzŭ-chi Beacon.....	On the N.W. side of the Rock Temple.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
73	do. ...	*Kiangloong* Wreck Light-boat.	Moored off the left bank of the river, abreast the wreck.	.....	.....	F.	.....	4
74	do. ...	Hen Point Beacon	On the left bank of the river, opposite Hen Point.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
75	do. ...	Eagle Island Beacon...	On the right bank, near point opposite Ngankin.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
76	do. ...	Christmas Island Beacon.	Upper (south) end of island	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
77	do. ...	Spencer Rock Light-boat.	Moored immediately below the lower or N.E. ledge of Spencer Rock, in Tung-liu Reach.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7

LIGHTS—*Continued.*

Colour, or any Peculiarity of Light-tower.	Height in Feet of Centre of Light above HW	Height in Feet of Building from Base to Vane.	Year lighted.	Character and Order of Illuminating Apparatus.	Remarks.	No.
Black, single pole, surmounted by wicker ball.	65	73	1868	D. 6th Order	Altered 1873. Position changed 1874, 1884, 1886, and 1890. In April 1892 this light was shifted 770 feet N. 50° E. from its last position.	58
do.	51	62	1867	do.	Altered 1873. Position changed 1876, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1885, 1887, and 1888. In July 1892 was shifted 1,064 yards S. 42° E. from its last position.	59
do.	49	59	1871	do.	Altered 1875. Position changed 1877	60
do.	53	63	1867	do.	Altered 1873	61
do.	52	62	1867	do.	Altered 1872. Position changed 1878. In September 1885 this light was shifted about 690 yards S. 11° E. from its last position.	62
do.	75	43	1867	do.	Altered 1875	63
do.	51	64	1871	do.	Altered 1873	64
do.	55	68	1867	do.	Altered 1875. Position changed 1878, 1881, 1883, and 1885. In September 1887 this light was shifted 230 yards N. 5° E. from its last position.	65
do.	55	70	1877	do.	Position changed 1878 and 1881. In April 1890 this light was shifted 720 feet N. 70° E. from its last position.	66
do.	52	70	1867	do.	Altered 1873	67
do.	77	44	1867	do.	Altered 1875	68
do.	34	48	1870	do.	Altered 1871. Position changed 1888	69
do.	32	46	1870	do.	Altered 1871. Position changed 1883. Shifted S. 48° E. 50 yards, on 8th October 1891.	70
do.	32	46	1870	do.	Altered 1871. Shifted to left bank of the river and about 2 miles lower down, on 9th September 1891.	71
do.	26	42	1870	do.	Altered 1871	72
One mast with black ball.	25	.....	1873	do.	Altered 1875, 1876, 1883, and 1885. *Red.* The light-boat is moored abreast the wreck (not over it), to mark the starboard side of the channel for vessels entering from seaward; and it should be passed close-to in order to avoid the wreck. From the wreck Hen Point bears S. 68° E., and Tai-tzŭ-chi Rock Temple N. 35° E.	73
Grey, single mast.....	35	38½	1870	do.	Altered 1871. Position changed 1882. Discontinued 1883. Re-established in March 1885. *White.* Visible all round.	74
Black, single pole, surmounted by wicker ball.	32	46	1870	do.	Altered 1871. Position changed 1879, 1880, 1882, 1884, and 1886. In May 1887 this light was removed from the island and re-erected on the right bank of the river, opposite its former position. In September 1891 the light was shifted down river about 1½ miles (nearer Ngankin).	75
do.	34	48	1870	do.	Altered 1871. Position changed 1873, 1874, 1878, 1880, 1883, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890. In June 1892 this light was shifted 240 feet N. 13° W. from its last position.	76
One mast with black ball.	25	.....	1873	do.	Altered 1884. The light-boat is moored at the lower or N.E. ledge of Spencer Rock, to mark the starboard side of the south channel for vessels entering from seaward. Only in position during low stage of the river, viz., from about 1st December to 30th June.	77

LIGHTS—*Continued.*

No.	District.	Name of Light.	Location.	Latitude N.	Longitude E.	Fixed, Fixed & Flashing, Revolving, Occulting.	Intervals between the Flashes.	Miles seen in clear Weather.
78	Kiukiang, Yangtze.	Dove Point Beacon ...	On the north (left) bank of the river.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
79	do. ...	N.E. Crossing Beacon	do. do.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
80	do. ...	N.E. Crossing Channel Light-boat.	Moored near the lower end of the sand-bank marked on British Admiralty Chart No. 2,695, "Dries at 26 feet."	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
81	do. ...	Point Otter, Lay Island	Lower (east) end of island	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
82	do. ...	Kiukiang Rocks.....	On the south (right) bank of the river.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
83	do. ...	Kiukiang Rocks Beacon.	On the rock itself	.....	.....	F.	.....	1
84	Hankow, Yangtze.	Li-yü-shan	On top of small hill on right bank of river, about 4 miles above Wu-sueh and opposite lower end of Hwang-lin-chow Shoal.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
85	do. ...	Low Point.....	On the point	.....	.....	F.	.....	5
86	do. ...	Ruined Fort.....	On top of fort	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
87	do. ...	Lee Rock	On bluff, about 1 mile above rock	.....	.....	F.	.....	4
88	do. ...	Collinson and Hunter Islands Light-boat.	Off lower end of Collinson Island cut-off and upper end of Hunter Island.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
89	do. ...	Collinson Island Light-boat.	Off upper end of Collinson Island	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
90	do. ...	Ten-foot Rock Light-boat.	Near north bank of river opposite Ten-foot Rock.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
91	do. ...	Gravener Island Light-boat.	Off upper end of Gravener Island	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
92	do. ...	Bouncer Island Light-boat.	Off lower end of Bouncer Island ...	.....	.....	F.	.....	7
93	do. ...	Yang-lo.....	On small hill, distant 111 yards to the N.W. of the Yang-lo Joss House.	.....	.....	F.	.....	7½
94	Chefoo.....	South-east Shantung Promontory.	On the S.E. elbow of the South-east Shantung Promontory.	36° 54′ 0″	122° 31′ 45″	Rev.	½ minute	15 7/10

Colour, or any Peculiarity of Light-tower.	Height in Feet of Centre of Light above HW	Height in Feet of Building from Base to Vane.	Year lighted.	Character and Order of Illuminating Apparatus.	Remarks.	No.
Black, single pole, surmounted by wicker ball.	32	46	1870	D. 6th Order	Altered 1871. Position changed 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1878, 1883, 1886, and 1888. In December 1890 this light was shifted 130 yards N. 52° E. from its last position.	78
do.	34	48	1870	do.	Altered 1871. Position changed 1872, 1874, 1875, 1883, and 1888. In December 1890 this light was shifted 83 yards N. 22° E. from its last position.	79
One mast with black ball.	25	.....	1886	do.	The light-boat is moored about 3 miles above N.E. Crossing light beacon, on the north side of the channel at its narrowest part, to indicate the channel when the banks are flooded. Only in position during high stage of the river, viz., from about 1st July to 30th November.	80
Black, single pole, surmounted by wicker ball.	34	48	1870	do.	Altered 1871	81
Lantern-hut white; light shown from corner.	52	16	1870	do.	Altered 1886. Shows a *red* sector of light over the rocks, and a *white* sector in approaching them from above or below.	82
.....	28	.....	1891	Unclassed....	*Red.* This beacon is erected on the middle of the rock, and surmounted by a 4-foot spherical wicker cage.	83
Light exhibited from top of small pillar standing in front of keeper's quarters,—a two-story grey brick building with a Chinese roof.	84	.....	1886	D. 6th Order	The hill on which the light stands is known locally as Li-yü-shan. The light illuminates an arc of 240°, *i.e.*, from N. 40° W. round by W., S., and E. to N. 80° E.	84
A single pole, with ball on top.	43	58	1871	do.	*Red.* Altered 1872. Visible from S.E. round by S. and W. to N. 15° E.	85
A single pole, with ball on top, at corner of hut.	31	.....	1873	do.	Visible from S. 25° W. round by S. and E. to N. 35° W.....	86
Lantern-hut grey; light shown from corner.	60	.....	1882	do.	*Red.* Altered December 1884	87
One mast and ball.....	25	.....	1871	do.	Altered 1873. Stationed off the upper end of Hunter Island from about December to end of June, and off Collinson Island, lower end (cut-off) from about 1st July to December.	88
do.	25	.....	1871	do.	Altered 1873. Stationed near north bank from about December to end of June, and to mark cut-off from about 1st July to December.	89
do.	25	.....	1873	do.	Opposite Ten-foot Rock from about end of November to 30th June.	90
do.	25	.....	1869	do.	Altered 1873. Position changed as necessary.....	91
do.	25	.....	1871	do.	Altered 1873. Stationed on north side of spit, to mark the cut-off, from about 1st July to December, and on south side from about 1st December to end of June.	92
One single mast.....	67	.....	1892	do.	On the north bank of river 14 miles below Hankow. Lighted temporarily the first time August 1891. The light is visible from river between the bearings S.S.E. through E. and N. to N.N.W.	93
Round, red and white horizontal bands.	96½	77½	1883	D. 1st Order	The lightkeepers' dwellings and boundary wall are painted white. A first-class siren, giving a blast of 4 seconds duration at intervals of 1½ minutes, will be sounded during thick or foggy weather. *Dangers.*—Regarding the island which forms the South-east Shantung Promontory, the "China Sea Directory," vol. III, 1874, p. 463, states that:—"Extensive reefs, some detached, border the whole shore, which is of the most dangerous character and should not be passed at less than a mile, except off the western bluff, nor in less than 9 fathoms water."	94

LIGHTS—*Continued.*

No.	District.	Name of Light.	Location.	Latitude N.	Longitude E.	Fixed, Fixed & Flashing, Revolving, Occulting.	Intervals between the Flashes.	Miles seen in clear Weather.
95	Chefoo.....	North-east Shantung Promontory.	On the N.E. extremity of the North-east Shantung Promontory.	37° 24′ 0″	122° 42′ 0″	Occ.	13 secs. light, 2 secs. eclipse, every quarter of a minute.	22
96	do.	Chao-pei-tsui	On the northernmost bluff immediately to the eastward of Wei-haiwei Harbour.	37° 27′ 41″	122° 15′ 5″	Rev.	30 sec.	15
97	do.	Observatory Island ...	Near western shoulder of island...	37° 30′ 25″	122° 10′ 25″	F.	.....	4 red, 6 white.
98	do.	Chefoo Light.....	Kung-tung-tao Island, highest part	37° 34′ 10″	121° 32′ 15″	F.	.....	22
99	do.	Howki Island	Summit of island	38° 3′ 45″	120° 39′ 0″	Rev.	½ minute	24
100	do.	Port Arthur.....	On bluff at western side of entrance to Port Arthur.	38° 47′ 26″	121° 15′ 26″	F.	.....	8
101	do.	Lao-t'ieh-shan Promontory.	On south-western slope of Lao-t'ieh-shan Promontory.	38° 43′ 17″	121° 8′ 26″	F.	.....	5
102	Tientsin.....	Tsao-fei-tien	Tsao-fei-tien Island ("Sha-lui-tien").	38° 56′ 0″	118° 31′ 0″	F.	.....	10

LIGHTS—*Continued.*

Colour, or any Peculiarity of Light-tower.	Height in Feet of Centre of Light above HW	Height in Feet of Building from Base to Vane.	Year lighted.	Character and Order of Illuminating Apparatus.	Remarks.	No.
Round, white	220	64	1874 altd. 1892	D. 1st Order	*White* from S. 62° E. to S. 30° E.; *red* from S. 30° E. to S. 17° E.; *white* from S. 17° E. round by S. and W. to N. 21° E.; and *red* from N. 21° E. to N. 49° E. Between S. 59¼° E. and S. 18¼° E. the light is seven times obscured by peaks; the obscuration between S. 26° 18′ E. and S. 23° 10′ E. being caused by Alceste Island. The lightkeepers' dwellings and boundary wall are painted white. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 2 guns with an interval of 1 minute between them, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 10 minutes.	95
White.....	94	35½	1891	D. 4th Order	To mark the eastern entrance to Weihaiwei Harbour. The lightkeepers' dwellings and boundary wall are painted white.	96
White, iron frame-work	61	.....	1891	D. 6th Order	*Red* between the north-western shoulder of Leu-kung-tau and S. 46½° W.; *white* between S. 46½° W. and S. 28¾° W.; and *red* between S. 28¾° W. round by E. and N. to N. 23½° W. The lightkeepers' dwelling is painted white. *Directions.*—Vessels entering should keep in the *white* sector, with the light bearing about S. 37° W. magnetic, till Round Island bears N. 45° W., then haul gradually to the westward into the *red* sector and round the north-western end of Observatory Island at a distance of not less than 2 cables.	97
Round, white and red horizontal bands.	242	45	1867	C. 1st Order	Visible all round. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 2 guns with an interval of 5 minutes between them, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 8 minutes.	98
Round, black	328½	46½	1882	D. 1st Order	Visible all round. The lightkeepers' dwellings are painted white. The keepers at this lighthouse on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle, or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel, will fire 2 guns with an interval of 2 minutes between them, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after a space of 10 minutes. *Note.*—The exhibition of this light is discontinued on the 16th December of each year and resumed on the 1st March of the following year.	99
Black and white horizontal bands.	90	22	1891	D. 6th Order	*White* between the bearings S. 50° W. round by W. and N. to N. 27½° E. Keepers' dwellings and boundary wall are painted white. *Note.*—The Port Arthur Light is in the Newchwang Customs district, but it is under the control of the Chefoo Customs.	100
White, wooden square frame.	300	.....	1892	do.	Showing a *red* light between the bearings S. 70° E. through S. and W. to N. 7° W. *Note.*—This light is in the Newchwang Customs district, but it is under the control of the Chefoo Customs.	101
Octagonal, built of brick and stone.	50	45	1886	do.	Visible all round. Discontinued from 1st January to 1st March.	102

LIGHTS—*Continued.*

No.	District.	Name of Light.	Location.	Latitude N.	Longitude E.	Fixed, Fixed & Flashing, Revolving, Occulting.	Intervals between the Flashes.	Miles seen in clear Weather.
103	Tientsin.....	Taku	Light-vessel in outer anchorage, and moored in 18 feet of water at low water springs, off Taku Bar.	38° 54′ 50″	117° 51′ 0″	Rev.	½ minute	11
104	Newchwang	Newchwang	Light-vessel in 5 fathoms water, about 3½ miles W.S.W. from bar of Liao River.	40° 35′ 0″	122° 0′ 0″	F.	.....	11

LIGHTS—*Continued.*

olour, Peculiarity -tower.	Height in Feet of Centre of Light above HW	Height in Feet of Building from Base to Vane.	Year lighted.	Character and Order of Illuminating Apparatus.	Remarks.	No.
Red, blac mast with	35	.....	1880 altd. 1887	C.	"Taku" on her sides. In foggy weather a gong will be sounded at 1-minute intervals. In order to show the direction in which the light-vessel is riding, a *white* riding-light will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise from the fore-stay, at a height of 6 feet above the rail. This light-vessel is only in position from the opening of the river to the 30th November, on account of ice. If the light-vessel be driven from her proper position to one where she is of no use as a guide to shipping, the usual light will not be shown, but a *fixed red* light will be exhibited at each end of the vessel; the ball will be struck as soon as possible, and till struck it will be surmounted by a red flag.	103
Red, blac masts, with ll on main- y.	35	.....	1867 altd. 1871	C.	"Newchwang" on her sides. A gun will be fired when vessels are seen running into danger, and the course that should be steered will be signalled by the Commercial Code. In foggy weather a steam fog horn will be sounded at intervals of 10 seconds. When necessary to lower the light for trimming, a small *white* light will be hoisted and a blue light burned; and, in order to show the direction in which the light-vessel is riding, a *white* riding-light will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise from the fore-stay, at a height of 6 feet above the rail. This light-vessel is only in position from about the 1st April to the 15th November, on account of the ice. If the light-vessel be driven from her proper position to one where she is of no use as a guide to shipping, the usual light will not be shown, but a *fixed red* light will be exhibited at each end of the vessel; the ball will be struck as soon as possible, and till struck it will be surmounted by a red flag.	104

BUOYS.

District Number and Name.	Mark.		Depth: Low Water Spring Tides.	Note.
	Description.	Position.		
Pakhoi.				
1. Starboard Buoy.....	Red nun buoy, 4½ feet in diameter, surmounted by a black spherical cage.	On starboard side of fairway, entering from seaward, between rows of fish-stakes off the village of Tikok, at the entrance to the anchorage.	21 feet.....	From the buoy, Custom House bears S. 84° E. and Tikok Point S. 32° E. A clear passage, 270 feet wide, exists between these buoys, with not less than 19 feet of water at low water spring tides.
2. Port Buoy.....	Black nun buoy, 4½ feet in diameter, surmounted by a black diamond-shaped cage.	On port side of fairway, entering from seaward, between rows of fish-stakes off the village of Tikok, at the entrance to the anchorage.	18 do.	From the buoy, Custom House bears S. 83° E. and Tikok Point S. 30° E.
3. Harbour Buoy.....	White and black vertically striped nun buoy, 3½ feet in diameter.	At inner (east) limit of anchorage for foreign vessels.	14 do.	From the buoy, Custom House bears S. 70° E. and Tikok Point S. 64° W. Vessels drawing more than 12 feet should not anchor to the eastward of the buoy.
Kiungchow.				
1. Middle Channel Buoy...	Red and black horizontally striped conical 10-foot buoy, surmounted by a black spherical cage.	As fairway buoy at eastern entrance to the Middle Channel, Hainan Strait.	78 feet.....	This buoy marks the fairway of the eastern entrance to Middle Channel. Approximate position, latitude 20° 17′ 35″ N., longitude 110° 58′ 20″ E.
2. Magpie Rock Buoy.....	Black conical 6-foot buoy, surmounted by a black triangular cage.	About 2 cables to the eastward of the rock and about $1\frac{8}{10}$ miles to the south-eastward of Hainan Point.	48 do.	This buoy must be left on the port hand by vessels entering the strait from the eastward.
3. Hainan Head Bank Buoy	Red conical 6-foot buoy, surmounted by a black inverted frustum cage.	About 9 cables N. 67° E. from Hainan Point.	26 do.	This buoy must be left on the starboard hand by vessels entering the strait from the eastward.
4. Hainan Reef Buoy	Black conical 6-foot buoy, surmounted by a black spherical cage.	About 2½ cables to the northward of the outer rock of Hainan Reef.	72 do.	This buoy must be left on the port hand by vessels entering the strait from the eastward.
Canton.				
1. Dutch Folly North Buoy	Wooden conical-shaped buoy, painted red above water.	Near Dutch Folly Island, Canton River.	8 feet	Marks the western extremity of the channel, northern side, between the rocks, on which the depth of water is 4 feet at low water spring tides. A *red* light is placed on it from sunset to sunrise.
2. Dutch Folly South Buoy	Wooden conical-shaped buoy, painted black.	do. do.	12 do.	Marks the western extremity of the channel, southern side, between the rocks. Moored close to the northern side of the rock, on which the depth of water is 2 feet at low water spring tides. A *green* light is placed on it from sunset to sunrise.
3. Macao Fort Rock Buoy	do. do.	On the north-east extremity of Macao Fort Rock.	10 do.	Marks the north-eastern extremity of Macao Fort Rock. A *green* light is placed on it from sunset to sunrise. Vessels should pass between this buoy and the Haeshin Rock Buoy.

BUOYS—*Continued.*

District Number and Name.	Mark.		Depth: Low Water Spring Tides.	Note.
	Description.	Position.		
4. Haeshin Rock Buoy.....	Wooden conical-shaped buoy, painted red above water.	South-western edge of Haeshin Rock.	10 feet.....	Marks the south-western edge of Haeshin Rock. A *red* light is placed on the buoy from sunset to sunrise. Vessels should pass between this buoy and the Macao Fort Rock Buoy.
5. Shamien Rock Buoy.....	Wooden conical-shaped buoy, painted in red and black chequers above water.	On the northern extremity of the Shamien Rocks.	12 do	Marks the northern extremity of Shamien Rocks. A *red* light is placed on the buoy from sunset to sunrise. Vessels entering should leave this buoy on the port hand when rounding-to to anchor in the harbour.
6. Fa-ti Rock Buoy.....	do. do.	On the northern extremity of the rock.	12 do.	A *red* light is placed on this buoy from sunset to sunrise.
Swatow.				
1. Dove Rock Whistling Buoy.	Red and black chequered automatic whistling buoy, 10 feet in diameter at the water line.	Off the Dove Rock.....	4½ fathoms...	Placed about 2 cables from the pinnacle of the Dove Rock, so as to mark the S.E. extremity of the reef.
2. Mud Flat Buoy	Red conical buoy, 6 feet in diameter at the water line, surmounted by a black spherical cage.	Outer edge of mud bank; E. ½ N. of Customs Pier; distant three-quarters of a mile.	2 do. ...	Marks the southern edge of the mud bank on the north side of the harbour.
3. Wyoming Rock Buoy...	Black conical buoy, 6 feet in diameter at the water line, surmounted by a black inverted frustum cage.	Off the rock, Swatow Anchorage	7 do. ...	This buoy is placed about 40 yards N.E. from the rock, on which there is 4 feet of water at low water spring tides.
4. Madras Rock Buoy.....	Black conical buoy, 6 feet in diameter at the water line, surmounted by a black spherical cage.	do. do.	3½ do. ...	This buoy is placed about 40 yards N. by E. from the rock, which has only 6 feet of water on it at low water spring tides.
Amoy.				
1. Coker Rocks East Buoy	Black and white chequered conical buoy, 6 feet in diameter.	Eastward of the Coker Rocks	8 fathoms...	Vessels should not pass between these buoys.
2. Coker Rocks West Buoy	Red and white chequered conical buoy, 6 feet 5 inches in diameter.	Westward of the Coker Rocks	6¾ do. ...	
3. Brown's Rocks East Buoy.	Black and white chequered conical buoy, 6 feet in diameter, surmounted by a black spherical cage 2 feet in diameter.	Eastward of the Brown's Rocks	12 do. ...	do. do.
4. Brown's Rocks West Buoy.	Red and white chequered conical buoy, 6 feet in diameter, surmounted by a black spherical cage 2 feet in diameter.	Westward of the Brown's Rocks	6½ do. ...	
5. Harbour Rock Buoy.....	Red and black chequered nun buoy, 3 feet 4 inches in diameter.	On the north-western edge of the Harbour Rock.	22 feet	About 130 fathoms S.W. of Dock Island. Vessels passing inside this buoy should give it a berth of not less than 50 fathoms.
6. Kellett Spit Buoy	Red and black vertically striped conical buoy, 6 feet in diameter.	On the northern end of the Kellett Spit.	22 do.	Vessels should not pass between this buoy and the Island of Kulangsu.

BUOYS—*Continued.*

District Number and Name.	Mark.		Depth: Low Water Spring Tides.	Note.
	Description.	Position.		
7. Quemoy Spit Buoy.....	Red automatic whistling buoy. The name "Quemoy" is painted on the buoy in white letters.	Off the south-south-western edge of the spit.	8 fathoms ...	10 feet in diameter. In consequence of the extension of the spit the buoy has been moored about 6 cables S. 68° W. from the position it formerly occupied. Vessels should not pass between this buoy and Quemoy Island.
8. Minerva Rock Buoy.....	Black nun buoy, 7 feet 6 inches in diameter. The name "Minerva" is painted on the buoy in white letters.	To the south-eastward of Minerva Rock (off the extremity of Cass Spit).	4 do. ...	From the buoy, the summit of Monkey Island bears N. 24½° E., Druid Head (on Kulangsu) bears N. 62° E.; Cornwallis Stone (on Amoy) bears S. 85° E. Vessels should not pass between this buoy and Sungseu Island.
Tamsui.				
1. Northern Bar-buoy.....	Black conical buoy, 6 feet in diameter.	Northern side of approach to Tamsui Bar.	29 feet	Low Bar Light, S. 82° E.; Chinese beacon, N. 57° E.
2. Southern Bar-buoy.....	Red conical buoy, 6 feet in diameter.	Southern side of approach to Tamsui Bar.	22 do.	Low Bar Light, N. 85° E.; Chinese beacon, N. 46° E.
3. Harbour Buoy.....	Red nun buoy, surmounted by a black spherical cage.	On the northern edge of the sandspit at the southern side of the entrance to Tamsui Harbour.	13 do.	Low Bar Light, N. 80° E., about 3½ cables distant.
4. Inflexible Reef Buoy....	Black conical buoy, 4 feet in diameter, surmounted by a black spherical cage.	Inflexible Reef, Kelung Harbour.	60 do.	Image Point, N. 60° W.; Ruin Rock, S. 28° W.
5. Coral Shoal Buoy.....	Red conical buoy, 4 feet in diameter, surmounted by a black spherical cage.	To the eastward of shoal, Kelung Harbour.	30 do.	Image Point, N. 24° W.; Ruin Rock, S. 61° W.
Foochow.				
1. Min Reef Whistling Buoy.	Red and black chequered automatic whistling buoy. The name "Min" is painted on the buoy in white letters.	Off the northern extremity of Min Reef.	66 feet	10 feet diameter. From the buoy Chang-chi Peak bears N. 49° E.; Sharp Peak bears N. 73° W.
2. Aymar Rock Buoy	Red and black chequered buoy, surmounted by a black diamond-shaped cage. The name "Aymar" is painted on the buoy in white letters.	About 3 cables east of Aymar Rock, entrance to Min River.	54 do.	6 feet diameter. Chang-chi Peak bears N. 66° 30′ E.; Middle Dog Lighthouse bears S. 35° 15′ E.; Sea Dog bears S. 55° 30′ E.
3. East Channel Entrance or No. 1 Fairway Buoy.	Red and black horizontally striped fairway buoy, surmounted by a cage.	Entrance to Min River, East Channel.	24 do.	10 feet diameter and 18 feet high to top of cage. Sharp Peak bears N. 73° 30′ W.; Black Head bears S. 39° 30′ W.
4. Middle or No. 2 Fairway Buoy.	Red and black horizontally striped fairway buoy, surmounted by a black conical frustum cage.	Entrance to Min River.....	15 do.	10 feet diameter and 18 feet high to top of cage. Sharp Peak bears N. 65½° W.; Black Head bears S. 23½° W.
5. Inner or No. 3 Fairway Buoy.	Red and black horizontally striped fairway buoy, surmounted by a black cage.	do. do.	39 do.	10 feet diameter and 18 feet high to top of cage. Sharp Peak bears N. 47° W.; Round Island bears S. 58° W.
6. Eme Rock Buoy.....	Red nun buoy	Starboard side of channel, Min River.	13½ do.	Clears Eme Rocks. Sharp Peak Point bears S. 77° E.; Sharp Peak Summit bears N. 12° E.

BUOYS—*Continued.*

District Number and Name.	Mark.		Depth: Low Water Spring Tides.	Note.
	Description.	Position.		
7. Temple Rock Buoy.....	Red nun buoy.....	Temple Rock, Min River.....	21 feet	Marks the southern extremity of the rock.
8. Stone Barrier Buoy.....	Black nun buoy	Close to the northern end of Stone Barrier opposite Temple Point, Min River.	21 do.	Vessels should not pass between this buoy and Wild Duck Bank (West Brother).
9. Spiteful Island Black Buoy.	do.	Port side of channel, Min River.	48 do.	Clears the rocks off Spiteful Island.
10. Niu-ta Rock South Buoy	Red and white chequered nun buoy.	On the southern edge of the Niu-ta Rock.	17 do.	Vessels must not pass between these buoys.
11. Niu-ta Rock North Buoy	Black and white chequered nun buoy.	On the northern edge of the Niu-ta Rock.	24 do.	
Ningpo.				
1. Sesostris Rock Buoy	Black and red chequers, surmounted by a black cage.	Near the rock in mid-channel	30 feet	This buoy is placed to the eastward of the rock, on which there is 9 feet of water at low water spring tides.
2. Seaou-yew Spit Buoy ...	Black buoy surmounted by a black cage.	On the end of the mud spit projecting from Seaou-yew Island.	14 do.	Tiger Island Lighthouse bears S. 23° W.; summit of Look-out Hill bears S. 40° E.
Shanghai.				
1. *Peking* Wreck Buoy*...	Green conical buoy, with the word "Wreck" painted on it in white.	About 1 cable to the southward of the wreck.	51 feet.	
2. Ariadne Rock Whistling Buoy.	Red and black chequered automatic whistling buoy.	About 250 yards south of the Ariadne Rock.	30 do.	8 feet in diameter, and 8 feet above the water line. The Ariadne Rock just shows at low water spring tides.
3. *Fairy* Wreck Buoy.....	Green conical buoy, with the word "Wreck" and the numeral "3" painted on it in white.	About 150 yards north-eastward of wreck of *Fairy*; House Island Surveying Beacon bearing N. 10° W.; distant about $4\frac{6}{10}$ miles.	Uncertain.	
4. Middle Ground Lower Buoy.†	Black buoy with black spherical cage.	Off the north-eastern edge of the south bank, with House Island Surveying Beacon bearing N. 11° W.; distant about $3\frac{9}{10}$ miles.	do. ...	6 feet diameter, $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.
5. Middle Ground Upper Buoy.†	Black buoy with black cylindrical cage.	Off the upper or north-western end of the shoal formerly known as the Middle Ground, with Kiutoan Beacon bearing S. 12° W.; distant about $2\frac{2}{10}$ miles.	do. ...	do. do.
6. South-east Knoll Buoy‡	Red buoy with black spherical cage.	Off the south-easternmost of a line of knolls which are developing off the south-western side of Blockhouse Shoal; small Kiutoan Beacon bearing S. 87° W.; distant about $2\frac{9}{10}$ miles.	do. ...	do. do.
7. *Lismore* Wreck Buoy...	Green nun buoy, with the word "Wreck" and the numeral "I" painted on it in white.	Immediately below the wreck of the *Lismore*, in line with the wreck and Woosung Lighthouse.	20 feet	4 feet diameter.
8. Woosung Spit Buoy.....	Red and black vertically striped buoy, with black spherical cage.	On the eastern end of Woosung Spit and starboard side of channel at the entrance to the Woosung River.	20 do.	10 feet diameter, 18 feet high to top of cage.

* Placed in position on the 15th December 1892.
† Shifted into position on the 5th January 1892.
‡ First placed in position on the 5th January 1892.

BUOYS—*Continued.*

District Number and Name.	Mark.		Depth: Low Water Spring Tides.	Note.
	Description.	Position.		
Yangtze River above Woosung. 9. Tsungming Bank Buoy.	Red buoy with black spherical cage.	On the north side of the channel between Bush and Tsungming Islands.	Uncertain ...	6 feet diameter, 12 feet high. Marks the south-eastern edge of the Tsungming Bank. "High Dark Tree" on S.W. shore of Tsungming bears N. 59° E.
10. Dove's Nest Buoy..	do. do.	Off the edge of the Dove's Nest Shoal (which is a part of the Actæon Shoal), on the starboard side of the channel.	do. ...	6 feet diameter, 11½ feet high.
11. Triumph Bank Buoy.†	Black buoy with black inverted frustum cage.	On edge of the bank which extends from the southern shore.	do. ...	do. do. *
12. Actæon Buoy†.....	Red buoy with black spherical cage.	Off the edge of the Actæon Shoal, on the starboard side of the channel.	do. ...	do. do. *
13. Centaur Lower Buoy.†	Black buoy with black spherical cage.	On the south-eastern extremity of the Centaur Shoal.	do. ...	do. do. *
14. Actæon Shoal Upper Buoy.†§	Red and black vertically striped conical buoy, surmounted by a black triangular cage.	Off the north-western end of the Actæon Shoal.	do. ...	do. do. *
15. Middle Bank Buoy.‡	Red and black horizontally striped buoy, surmounted by a black spherical cage.	Lower end of the Langshan Crossing.	do. ...	do. do. *
16. North Bank Buoy‡	Red buoy with black inverted frustum cage.	To the southward of the south-eastern elbow of the North Bank.	do. ...	do. do. *
17. Langshan Buoy‡...	Red buoy with black spherical cage.	Off the edge of the bank forming the north-eastern side of the channel.	do. ...	do. do. *
18. Vine Point Lower Buoy.‡	Red buoy with black conical frustum cage.	do. do.	do. ...	do. do. *
19. Waterman Bank Upper Buoy.‡	Black buoy with black spherical cage.	Off the north-eastern edge of the continuation of the Waterman Bank.	do. ...	do. do. *
20. Vine Point Buoy‡	Red buoy with black spherical cage.	Off the north-western edge of the Vine Point Shoal.	do. ...	10 feet diameter, 18 feet high to top of cage.*
21. North Tree Rocks Buoy.	Red buoy with black inverted frustum cage.	About 100 yards to the southward and westward of the rocks.	do. ...	6 feet diameter, 11½ feet high.
22. South-east Spit Buoy.§	Black buoy with black spherical cage.	Off the south-eastern end of the Actæon and Dove's Nest Shoals.	do. ...	do. do.
23. Cone Tree Buoy §...	Black conical buoy, surmounted by a black spherical cage.	Off the eastern edge of the Actæon Shoal.	do. ...	do. do.
24. Fairway Buoy §....	Red and black horizontally striped conical buoy, surmounted by a black spherical cage.	A little to the westward of mid-channel.	do. ...	do. do
25. North-east Actæon Buoy.§	Black conical buoy, surmounted by a black spherical cage.	Off the north-eastern edge of the Actæon Shoal.	do. ...	do. do.
26. Middle Island Buoy	Black buoy with black inverted frustum cage.	Off the northern elbow of the banks which lie to the northward of Middle and Blockhouse Islands, Blockhouse Beacon bearing S. 11½° E., distant $6\frac{4}{10}$ miles.	do. ...	do. do.

* The banks at the Centaur and Langshan Crossings are subject to frequent changes. These parts of the river should therefore be navigated with caution and the lead kept going.

† These four buoys lead over the Centaur Crossing.

‡ These six buoys lead over the Langshan Crossing.

§ These five buoys mark the Harvey Point Channel.

BUOYS—*Continued.*

District Number and Name.	Mark.		Depth: Low Water Spring Tides.	Note.
	Description.	Position.		
27. Ch'i-yao Bank Buoy.....	Red buoy with black spherical cage.	Off the south-eastern elbow of Ch'i-yao Bank (S.W. shore of Drinkwater Point), Drinkwater Point Beacon bearing N. 36½° E., distant 1 7/10 miles.	Uncertain ...	6 feet diameter, 11½ feet high.
28. Drinkwater Point Buoy	Red and black horizontally striped fairway buoy, with black spherical cage.	In the North Channel	24 feet.....	10 feet diameter, 18 feet high. Shaweishan Lighthouse bears N. 86° E., distant about 12 miles.
Chinkiang.				
1. Silver Island Spit Buoy	Red and black vertically striped 6-foot conical buoy, surmounted by a black diamond-shaped cage.	On the end of spit, eastward of Silver Island.	Uncertain....	Vessels should not pass between this buoy and Silver Island.
Tientsin.				
1. North Bank Spit Buoy*	Red iron nun buoy	On the south edge of the North Bank Spit.	5 feet.	
2. South Buoy*.....	Black iron nun buoy	On the south side of the channel, to mark a bend.	5 do.	
3. Inner Buoy*.....	Red iron nun buoy	On the south edge of the north bank.	5 do.	
4. Fairway Buoy*.....	Egg buoy, horizontal black and red bands, surmounted by tripod and cage.	Placed at the entrance to the new channel as a leading mark.	6 do.	
Newchwang.				
1. Entrance Buoy†	Black conical buoy, surmounted by a black frustum cage.	On the south-western extremity of the west bank and outer edge of the bar.	16 feet.	
2. Middle Buoy†.....	Black conical buoy, surmounted by a black diamond-shaped cage.	Inside the shoalest part of the bar, and marks the south-eastern extremity of the west bank.	8 do.	
3. Inner Buoy†.....	Red nun buoy, surmounted by a red spherical cage.	Marks the western edge of east bank and shows about the inside limit of the shoal water.	12 do.	

* During the winter months the four iron buoys in the Tientsin district are replaced by spar buoys, painted black.

† From about the 1st November until about the 10th April the three iron buoys in the Newchwang district are replaced by wooden spar buoys, of similar colours, surmounted by black cages fixed on bamboo perches.

BEACONS.

No.	Name of District and Name of Mark.	Position.	Description.	Remarks.
	Canton.			
1, 2	Dutch Folly North Beacons.	On the rocks near Dutch Folly Island, north side of the channel.	Round granite beacons, 26 feet high, painted red, and surmounted by a lantern.	Two *red* lights.
3	Dutch Folly South Beacon.	On the rocks near Dutch Folly Island, south side of the channel.	A round stone and brick beacon, 22 feet high, painted black, and surmounted by a lantern.	*Green* light.
4	Taimei Beacon.....	On the end of sandspit making out from 49th Point, Marines Island, Blenheim Passage.	Spar beacon, 27 feet 6 inches high, surmounted by a square frame, and painted black, white, and black.	*White* light.
5–7	Taishek Barrier Beacons.	On the northern side of the Barrier, Blenheim Passage.	Three spar beacons, each 46 feet high, surmounted by a circular frame, and painted red, white, and red.	Two *red* lights hoisted to the east and west beacons.
	Swatow.			
8	Gochang Rock Beacon.	On the rock, Swatow Anchorage	Black, granite beacon, 5 feet in diameter, 5 feet high, and carrying a 5 feet high pole surmounted by a black wicker basket.	The highest of these rocks is covered at high water. From the beacon Gochang Point bears S. 31° E., and is distant about 350 yards; Bottefurh's Rock bears N. 76° E.
	Amoy.			
9	Alibi Rock Beacon...	On a rock a little to the N.E. of the northern end of Kulangsu.	Black, granite obelisk, 22 feet high above the rock.	The rock dries at low water.
10	Kangsimtah Beacon.	These two beacons mark two reefs of rocks (extending out from Kulangsu) at points where they uncover at ¾ ebb.	Black, granite obelisk, 15 feet high above the rock on which it is built.	A rock, covered 14½ feet at low water springs, lies N. by E. 40 yards from the southern of these two beacons (Chiotah); and S.E. by E. from the same beacon, distant about 100 yards, is a rocky patch, the centre and shoalest part of which has only 5 feet of water on it at low water springs. From the centre of this patch Alibi Rock Beacon is seen just open to the N.E. of the northern of these two beacons and in line with the west face of Monkey Island. The highest pinnacle of the Coker Rocks is in line with these two beacons, bearing from them about S. 34° E.
11	Chiotah Beacon		Black, granite obelisk, 17 feet high above the rock on which it is built.	
12–24	Harbour Marks.....	On rocks in the Inner Harbour. Three off the northern end of Kulangsu; six on the west side of the Inner Harbour; and four on the east side of the Inner Harbour	13 perches, with round basket tops. The four on the eastern side of the Inner Harbour are painted red; the remaining nine black. The baskets on all the perches are painted white.	The first three mark the northern edges of reefs off the north end of Kulangsu. The next six are on rocks on the western side of the Inner Harbour. The last four are on the eastern side.

BEACONS—*Continued.*

No.	Name of District and Name of Mark.	Position.	Description.	Remarks.
	Tamsui.			
25	Bush Island Beacon	On the extreme west end of Bush Island, Kelung Harbour.	Grating, 8 feet by 6 feet, mounted on a single spar 42 feet high. The grating is painted white, the spar is painted black.	
	Foochow.			
26	Oriental Rock Beacon.	On Oriental Rock, Kimpai Pass	Spar mounted with a cage, 4 ft. square on the upper and 2 ft. 6 in. on the lower part. Painted red, with the words "Oriental Rock" in white on the cage. Shows 14 ft. above high water spring tides.	At high water spring tides the rock is covered 4 feet. Vessels must pass to the south of the beacon, and not nearer than 100 feet.
27	Half-tide Rock Beacon.	On the Half-tide Rock, near the upper end of Tongue Shoal.	Built of granite, painted black	The rock is submerged 5 feet at high water springs.
28	Pagoda Rock Beacon	On the rock in the Pagoda Anchorage.	Iron pile surmounted by a cage painted red.	A *red* light is exhibited from sunset to sunrise. The rock is submerged 10 feet at high water springs.
29	Mamoi Rock Beacon	On Mamoi Rock	Pole with cage painted red	The rock is only covered at high water.
	Wenchow.			
30	Elephant Rock Beacon.	On a small pinnacle rock called "Hsiang-shih" (Elephant Rock), about 600 feet S.E. of the east end of Pagoda Island (Ku-hsü, or, vulgarly, Kiang-sin-sze), which is in the middle of the river opposite the north wall of the city.	The beacon consists of an iron mast 3 inches in diameter, painted red, on which is fixed a bamboo basket 6 feet in diameter, painted red, with a white horizontal band round the centre.	The top of the mast is 15 feet above high water springs. The centre of the basket is 9 feet 6 inches above high water springs. The rock is submerged 8 feet at high water springs.
31, 32	1st Crossing or Lower Anchorage Beacons.	On the right bank of the Ou River, about 1¾ miles to the westward of the Lower Anchorage Station.	1. A pole, 36 feet high, surmounted by a bamboo frame 6 feet square. 2. A pole, 26 feet high, surmounted by a pyramidal bamboo frame 6 feet high. The poles are painted in black and white horizontal stripes, and the bamboo frames half black and half white horizontally.	These beacons kept in line should indicate the best channel for crossing to the south-western point of Ch'i-tu-t'u (Big Island).
33, 34	2nd Crossing or Ch'i-tu-t'u Beacons.	* On the south-western end of Ch'i-tu-t'u (Big Island).	1. A pole, 36 feet high, surmounted by a bamboo frame 6 feet square. 2. A pole, 26 feet high, surmounted by a pyramidal bamboo frame 6 feet high. The poles are painted in red and white horizontal stripes, and the bamboo frames half red and half white horizontally.	These beacons kept in line should indicate the best channel between Ch'i-tu-t'u and Yang-fu-shan-t'u.

* The name of one island in the Ou River is incorrectly given in the British Admiralty Chart No. 1,763, latest edition: "Yang-fu-shan-tau or Chi-tu Island" should be Yang-fu-shan-t'u.

BEACONS—*Continued.*

No.	Name of District and Name of Mark.	Position.	Description.	Remarks.
35, 36	3rd Crossing or Yang-fu-shan-t'u Beacons.	*On the north-eastern end of Yang-fu-shan-t'u.	1. A pole, 36 feet high, surmounted by a bamboo frame 6 feet square. 2. A pole, 26 feet high, surmounted by a pyramidal bamboo frame 6 feet high. The poles are painted in black and white horizontal stripes, and the bamboo frames half black and half white horizontally.	These beacons kept in line should indicate the best channel between Yang-fu-shan-t'u and the left (northern) bank of the river.
37, 38	4th Crossing or Chiang-t'u Beacons.	On the left (northern) bank of the river, a short distance to the eastward of Chiang-t'u.	1. A pole, 36 feet high, surmounted by a bamboo frame 6 ft. square. 2. A pole, 26 ft. high, surmounted by a pyramidal bamboo frame 6 ft. high. The poles are painted in red and white horizontal stripes, and the bamboo frames half red and half white horizontally.	These beacons kept in line should indicate the best channel between the northern bank of the river and the city.
	Ningpo.			
39	Alligator Beacon.....	On Alligator Point, a ledge of rocks extending 2 cables south from the extreme southern end of Kintang Island.	Stone beacon, painted red.....	Long-nose Point bears N. 56½° W.; Just-in-the-way bears S. 87° E.
40	Blonde Rock Beacon	Blonde Rock, in the Kintang Channel.	Iron beacon, with cage, painted black.	Sanshan Islet bears S. 42° E.; Square Island, N. 65° W.; Beacon Hill in one with the citadel, S. 45° W. Rock awash at low water.
41	Tiger's Tail Beacon...	On a rock bearing N. 43° W. from the tower on Tiger Island; distance 210 yards.	Iron beacon, painted black, with a white cage.	Rock awash at half tide.
42	Nemesis Rock Beacon.	On a ledge of rocks extending from the north-eastern point of Tayew Island.	Hard-wood spar, painted red, with an inverted frustum cage, painted white.	Erected by Chinese, but maintained by the Customs.
	Shanghai.			
43, 44	Woosung Inner-Bar Marks.	On the right bank of the Woosung River.	1. A low pole with a pyramidal top near the river bank. 2. A high pole with a rectangular top farther inland.	These poles kept in line lead across the bar in the depth of water which is signalled from the Customs station during daylight. A *red* light on the low pole and a *white* light on the high pole indicate the same channel by night.
45	Drinkwater Point Beacon.	South-eastern end of Tsung-ming Island.	Quadrangular open-work structure of wood, 50 feet high, and not painted.	
	Kiukiang.			
46	Lay Island Beacon...	On the island, about 1 mile from the upper (west) end.	A spar beacon, 45 feet above high water, surmounted by a black ball, and painted black and white.	It marks the channel in crossing over from the south to the north bank during the low state of the river in winter.
	Chefoo.			
47	Fairway Rock Beacon.	On the Fairway Rock, off the north-western point of Yentai Hill.	An iron rod surmounted by a cage.	Rock dries at low water spring tides. Chefoo Peak, N. 4° W.; Sentry Rock, N. 38° E.; Chefoo Lighthouse, N. 85° E.

* The name of one island in the Ou River is incorrectly given in the British Admiralty Chart No. 1,763, latest edition: "Yang-fu-shan-tau or Chi-tu Island" should be Yang-fu-shan-t'u.

BEACONS—*Continued.*

No.	Name of District and Name of Mark.	Position.	Description.	Remarks.
	TIENTSIN.			
48	Wooden Beacon.....	On the north bank, at the mouth of the Peiho.	Pyramid shape, painted white.	
49, 50	South Bank Leading Marks up the Deep Hole.	On the south bank	Two poles with cages, the outer one 40 feet and the inner one 46 feet high.	Removed from north bank, and erected in present position on the 4th June 1892.
51, 52	South Bank Marks	On the south bank, near the mouth of the Peiho.	Two poles, 30 feet high, with cages.	
53	South Bank Mark	On the south bank, near the C. M. S. N. Co.'s godown.	A board painted one half black, one half white, erected on two poles 20 feet high.	
	NEWCHWANG.			
54	East Spit Beacon *	On the East Spit, a shoal extending south-westerly from the dry bank of the river.	Red spar, mounted with two red balls; 25 feet above high water.	It marks the western edge of East Spit, on the starboard side of channel. The Whale's Back Shoal, on the opposite side of the fairway, bears about S.W. by W. ½ W. from this beacon.
55	Nodding Tommy Beacon. * †	On the east bank of the river, and 1 mile above East Spit Beacon.	Red spar, mounted with a red diamond-shaped box, which has a white band 1 foot wide painted round the middle of it. The spar is 25 feet above high water.	It marks the east bank of the river.
56	Middle Bank Beacon.*	On the east bank of the river, about 2¾ miles above Nodding Tommy Beacon.	Red spar, mounted with a red spherical cage, 25 feet above high water.	Middle Bank Shoal, on the opposite side of the channel, bears about S.W. by W. ¾ W. from this beacon.
57	Flagstaff Beacon....	On dry ground on the east bank of the river, and 7 cables N.E. from Middle Bank Beacon.	Spar, 50 feet high, mounted with two diamond-shaped boxes. The spar is painted red from the ground to the bottom of lower box, white from thence to the bottom of upper mark, and the remainder red.	
58	Fish House Beacon	On the west bank of the river, near high water mark, and a short distance from the bend that leads to the harbour.	Black spar, 40 feet high, mounted with a black diamond-shaped box.	It marks the channel in crossing over from the east to the west bank of the river.

* These three beacons are removed every year, in the latter part of November, on account of ice in the river, and replaced as soon as practicable on the opening of navigation.

† To the S.E. of Nodding Tommy and about 200 yards from it there is a beacon painted black which is intended for survey purposes only.

A. M. BISBEE,

Coast Inspector.

By Order of the INSPECTOR GENERAL,

H. KOPSCH,

Statistical Secretary.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS,

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,

SHANGHAI, *January* 1893.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF FOREIGN LIGHTS STAFF.

(Corrected to 1st December 1892.)

No.	Name.	Rank.	Date of first Appointment.	District or Section.
	LIGHT-VESSELS.			
1	C. J. V. Hoerk	Captain	December 1890	Shanghai.
2	C. E. R. Handro	„	November 1882	Newchwang.
3	J. Graham	„ (Acting)	August 1887	Tientsin.
4	L. R. Sachs	„	July 1885	Shanghai.
5	P. McPherson	First Mate	March 1890	Newchwang.
6	C. H. A. Windhorst	„ „	December „	Shanghai.
7	O. R. F. Soderberg	„ „ (Actg.)	June 1892	„
8	C. Druwert	„ „	November 1886	Tientsin.
9	A. Roberts	„ „ (Actg.)	June 1892	Newchwang.
10	H. A. Thorkelsen	Second „	September 1887	Tientsin.
11	O. G. Anderson	„ „ (Actg.)	November 1892	Newchwang.
	LIGHTHOUSES.			
	Lightkeepers.			
12	J. Noble	Chief, *A*	June 1877	Amoy.
13	P. F. S. Wilnau	„ „	November 1879	„
14	T. Cunningham	„ „	June 1877	Shanghai.
15	C. W. Bond	„ „	„ „	„
16	J. Harp	„ „	„ „	Chefoo.
17	J. Eccles	„ „	„ „	„
18	D. Botelho	„ *B*	December 1861	Amoy.
19	C. May	„ „	July 1880	„
20	P. J. J. Stellingwerff	„ „	February 1877	„
21	G. T. Hansel	„ „	October 1885	„
22	D. Wisas	„ „	September 1875	Chefoo.
23	J. H. Blowerg	„ „	August 1892	„
24	C. G. Soelberg	Second, *A*	April 1881	Amoy.
25	J. Chapman	„ „	June 1878	„
26	J. S. de Elizaga	„ „	December „	„
27	A. Michel	„ „	„ 1874	Shanghai.
28	W. Knight	„ „	February 1878	„

APPENDIX I—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Rank.	Date of first Appointment.	District or Section.
29	B. Lewis	Second, *A*	June 1877	Chefoo.
30	C. A. Schwilp	„ „	September 1886	„
31	G. J. Nott	„ „	August 1892	„
32	J. Shields	„ „	„ 1881	Amoy.
33	L. H. C. Klÿhn	„ „	January 1885	„
34	D. Fernandez	Second, *B*	June 1878	„
35	E. E. Ferrari	„ „	April 1884	„
36	A. F. C. Penzig	„ „	May 1882	Shanghai.
37	J. Bluhm	„ „	March 1885	„
38	J. Rodrigues	„ „	August 1877	„
39	A. M. dos Santos	„ „	March 1882	Amoy.
40	T. O'Driscoll	„ „	January 1887	„
41	H. P. T. Möller	„ „	November „	„
42	B. R. Bohn	„ „	April 1889	„
43	H. A. Atkinson	Third, *A*	August 1885	„
44	F. H. Lucassen	„ „	„ „	„
45	C. L. Christiansen	„ „	December 1888	„
46	J. H. Buntzen	„ „	„ „	„
47	J. C. H. Schmüser	„ „	August „	„
48	P. H. Niner	„ „	„ „	„
49	F. R. Schulz	„ „	September 1887	Shanghai.
50	J. Wulf	„ „	November 1889	„
51	P. E. Johnsen	„ „	March 1885	Chefoo.
52	F. Dalton	„ „	„ 1887	„
53	J. C. Bruhn	Third, *B*	February 1890	Amoy.
54	H. J. Jacobsen	„ „	„ „	„
55	H. L. K. Rath	„ „	March 1891	„
56	W. Murray	„ „	November 1892	„
57	D. Ross	„ „	May 1891	Shanghai.
58	F. W. Hintz	„ „	December „	„
59	A. Ross	„ „	May 1892	„
60	W. Owens [*on probation*]	„ „	July „	„
61	C. Smith „	„ „	September „	„
62	W. Smith „	„ „	October „	„
63	D. E. Christiansen [*on probation*]	„ „	November „	„
64	J. Lewis	„ „	January 1890	Chefoo.
65	W. Perry	„ „	October „	„

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF CHINESE LIGHTS STAFF.

(Corrected to 1st December 1892.)

No.	Name. In English.	Name. In Chinese.	Rank.	Date of first Appointment.	District or Section.
	LIGHTKEEPERS.				
1	Liang Kuang	梁　光	Fourth, *C*	April 1880	Canton.
2	Lao Shih-wu	勞十五	„ „	October 1881	„
3	Lao Tê	勞　德	„ „	„ „	„
4	Ch'ên Chin	陳　金	„ „	November „	„
5	Ho Kao	何　高	„ „	September 1882	„
6	Liang Yu-chin	梁有進	„ „	December 1883	„
7	Chang Wei	張　喂	„ „	October 1888	„
8	Chên Kên	陳　根	„ „	August 1890	„
9	Li Kün	李　坤	„ „	July 1891	„
10	Liang Chi	梁　濟	„ „	„ „	„
11	Chang Chin	張　金	„ „	December „	„
12	Huang Jun	黃　潤	„ „	January 1892	„
13	Ch'ên Fa	陳　發	„ „	June „	„
14	Yeh Kuei	葉　貴	„ „	August „	„
15	Ch'ên Yu-ts'ai	陳有財	„ „	September „	„
16	Ch'ên Shu	陳　樹	„ „	„ „	„
17	Ho Wo	何　窩	„ „	November „	„
18	Huang Wei	黃　威	„ „	March 1883	Amoy.
19	Ts'ao Hsi-ti	曹細弟	„ „	June 1888	„
20	Hsü Hsi-mei	許細妹	„ „	December 1879	„
21	Hsü Ch'ü-yang	許曲養	„ „	July 1888	„
22	Chêng A-tê	鄭阿得	„ „	November 1876	„
23	Chuang A-k'un	莊阿坤	„ „	„ 1883	„

APPENDIX II—*Continued.*

No.	Name.		Rank.	Date of first Appointment.	District or Section.
	In English.	In Chinese.			
24	Hung Hua	洪華	Fourth, *C*	December 1880	Amoy.
25	Kuan Shê	官賒	„ „	September 1883	„
26	Lin Ch'iu	林求	„ „	„ 1871	„
27	Yü Ts'ung	玉聰	„ „	May 1891	„
28	Li Chi	李吉	„ „	„ 1862	„
29	Li Tun	李盾	„ „	November 1878	„
30	Li Hsün	李歸	„ „	April 1883	„
31	Huang Chên	黃振	„ „	November 1871	„
32	Chi Hsiang	紀晌	„ „	May 1881	„
33	Hsü A-chu	許阿朱	„ „	November 1889	„
34	Hsü A-chui	許阿追	„ „	February 1884	„
35	Li Ju	李如	„ „	April 1881	„
36	Ch'ên A-chien	陳阿賤	„ „	September „	„
37	Wu A-yin	吳阿印	„ „	July 1888	„
38	Chu Chiang	朱江	„ „	August 1885	„
39	Chu Ch'ao-fu	朱朝富	„ „	September 1888	„
40	Ch'êng Ch'in	成欽	„ „	February 1891	„
41	Lin Yu-lai	林有來	„ „	May 1882	„
42	Hsü A-chiang	徐阿江	„ „	April 1881	„
43	Chao Ch'un-piao	趙春標	„ „	June 1882	„
44	Lin A-chu	林阿豬	„ „	February „	„
45	Ch'ên I	陳義	„ „	July 1884	„
46	Kuo Chung	郭忠	„ „	August 1891	„
47	Li Lai	李來	„ „	September 1877	„
48	Hsü Lai-shun	許來順	„ „	June 1888	„
49	Lin T'ai-liao	林太料	„ „	November 1890	„
50	Lu Ch'ing-ch'üan	盧清泉	„ „	June 1886	Tainan.
51	Kuo Piao [*on probation*]	郭標	„ „	November 1892	„
52	Huang Yu-lai	黃友來	„ „	April 1888	Tamsui.

APPENDIX II—*Continued.*

No.	Name.		Rank.	Date of first Appointment.	District or Section.
	In English.	In Chinese.			
53	Kuo Mao-shêng	郭茅生	Fourth, *C*	November 1888	Tamsui.
54	Lin T'ung	林　桶	„ „	July 1886	„
55	P'an Lao-têng	潘老登	„ „	May 1892	„
56	Ch'ên Ch'ang-yung	陳昌榮	„ „	April 1864	Ningpo.
57	Ku Chi-chang	顧寄章	„ „	September 1877	„
58	Shih A-hsüan	史阿煊	„ „	January 1867	„
59	Hsü Ch'üan-chin	徐全金	„ „	„ 1892	„
60	Wu Ping-chiang	鄔炳江	„ „	„ 1875	„
61	Wang Chung-huai	王中懷	„ „	September 1877	„
62	Ch'ên Ju-ts'ai	陳如才	„ „	October 1875	„
63	Ting A-t'ang	丁阿堂	„ „	August 1870	Shanghai.
64	Yao Ting-kuei	姚定貴	„ „	April 1880	„
65	Ling Hsiao-fang	陵小芳	„ „	June 1869	„
66	Yang Shun-chung	楊順忠	„ „	May 1873	„
67	P'an Lung-ch'üan	潘龍泉	„ „	April 1878	„
68	Yang Jui-chi	楊瑞吉	„ „	August 1883	„
69	Ts'ao A-pao	曹阿寶	„ „	January „	„
70	Fu Chih-shou	傅志壽	„ „	February 1877	„
71	Shên Ta-shêng	沈大生	„ „	July 1883	„
72	Sung A-hsiao	宋阿小	„ „	„ 1876	„
73	Yen A-san	嚴阿三	„ „	September 1878	„
74	Chao Kuei-yün	趙貴云	„ „	January 1883	„
75	Ch'ên A-fang	陳阿方	„ „	June 1864	„
76	Lu Yin-kuei	陸銀貴	„ „	September 1880	„
77	Shên Yün-yao	沈云姚	„ „	January 1884	„
78	Fei Chin-pao	費金寶	„ „	April 1881	„
79	Lu Kun-jung	陸坤榮	„ „	March „	„
80	Lo Ssŭ-yo	羅四岳	„ „	July 1883	„
81	Shên Lai-yu	沈來友	„ „	December 1889	„

APPENDIX II—*Continued.*

No.	Name.		Rank.	Date of first Appointment.	District or Section.
	In English.	In Chinese.			
82	Lo Chung-hsiao	樂忠孝	Fourth, *C*	June 1888	Shanghai.
83	Fei Kuei-hsien	費桂咸	„ „	February 1885	„
84	T'an Wên-chi	譚文紀	„ „	April 1892	„
85	Lo Hsiu-liang	樂秀涼	„ „	„ 1891	„
86	Wang Jên-chien	王仁謙	„ „	September 1889	„
87	Ts'ui Tê-fu	崔德福	„ „	April 1873	Chinkiang.
88	Yen Wei-ch'un	嚴維春	„ „	December 1886	„
89	Lu Hêng-i	陸恒義	„ „	„ 1870	„
90	Hsü Hung	徐　洪	„ „	July 1878	„
91	Ts'ui Hêng-fa	崔恒發	„ „	November 1881	„
92	Lu San-lang	陸三郎	„ „	October 1892	„
93	Shao mei-ts'ai	邵美才	„ „	November 1877	„
94	Wang T'ien-ts'ai	王天才	„ „	February 1873	„
95	Chou Tê-shêng	周德盛	„ „	June 1879	„
96	Ch'ên Hung-chün	陳宏鈞	„ „	September 1890	„
97	Wang Fu-ch'üan	王福泉	„ „	January 1880	„
98	Ts'ai Wên-chên	蔡文鎮	„ „	September 1887	„
99	Huang Shou-chih	黃壽芝	„ „	January 1892	„
100	Huang Shou-lan	黃壽蘭	„ „	July 1881	„
101	Hung Wan-i	洪萬億	„ „	February 1866	„
102	Ku Yung-lin	顧永林	„ „	June 1885	„
103	Ch'ên Yu-i	陳有義	„ „	April 1875	„
104	Yü Tê-shui	虞德水	„ „	August 1884	„
105	Hsü Yung-shêng	徐永生	„ „	April 1881	„
106	Pu Liu-yüan	卜沈源	„ „	July 1878	„
107	Yang Tê-shun	楊德順	„ „	June 1888	„
108	Hsü Shao-ch'ên	許少臣	„ „	July 1891	„
109	Wang Lung-hai	王龍海	„ „	May 1876	Kiukiang.
110	Chu Mei-ch'üan	朱美全	„ „	July 1891	„

APPENDIX II—*Continued.*

No.	Name.		Rank.	Date of first Appointment.	District or Section.
	In English.	In Chinese.			
111	Hsieh Yün-ch'üan	謝運全	Fourth, *C*	January 1891	Kiukiang.
112	Hsieh Shun-huai	謝順懷	„ „	April „	„
113	Wan Ting-hsien	萬鼎先	„ „	„ 1872	„
114	Hsiung Shêng-hsien	熊盛先	„ „	December 1891	„
115	Wang Ch'ing-fa	王慶發	„ „	July 1884	„
116	Chang Liang-shan	張良善	„ „	December 1885	„
117	Wan Yü-huai	萬裕淮	„ „	„ 1888	„
118	Wang Ch'üan-chin	王全金	„ „	May 1887	„
119	I Sui-hai	易綏海	„ „	April 1890	„
120	Ts'ai Tsêng-fa	蔡增發	„ „	December 1873	„
121	Wan Shih-li	萬時利	„ „	April 1885	„
122	Wu Pên-hsin	吳本信	„ „	June „	„
123	Chao Ta-chiu	趙達九	„ „	„ 1871	„
124	Kuei Ch'un-ying	桂春迎	„ „	„ 1876	„
125	Liang I-fang	梁儀芳	„ „	November 1889	„
126	Chang Shu-k'un	張述坤	„ „	October 1872	„
127	Hu Ta-chêng	胡大正	„ „	May 1891	„
128	Wang Wu-shang	王伍尙	„ „	November 1884	„
129	Wu Ch'ing-nien	吳慶年	„ „	April 1889	„
130	Chang Ming-k'ai	張明楷	„ „	July 1891	„
131	K'ung Hsien-i	孔憲義	„ „	January 1877	„
132	Wu Hsiao-lin	吳學林	„ „	April 1885	„
133	Huang Ho-jên	黃和人	„ „	March 1892	„
134	K'o Ming-i	柯明義	„ „	„ 1885	„
135	Chou Tsung-huai	周宗淮	„ „	July 1890	„
136	Wan Yü-hai	萬裕海	„ „	February 1885	„
137	Hsü Tsê-ming	徐澤明	„ „	„ 1891	„
138	Ch'êng Tê-p'ên	程得鵬	„ „	November 1882	„
139	Wan Yü-ch'iu	萬裕秋	„ „	February 1891	„

APPENDIX II—*Continued.*

No.	Name.		Rank.	Date of first Appointment.	District or Section.
	In English.	In Chinese.			
140	Li Hsün-lin	李訓林	Fourth, *C*	January 1884	Kiukiang.
141	Chang Nien-kuei	張年貴	" "	September 1888	Hankow.
142	Chou Hung-yu	周洪友	" "	March 1892	"
143	Huang Hsien-ts'ai	黃賢才	" "	November 1892	"
144	T'ien Fang-chin	田方金	" "	July 1876	"
145	Liu Chung-lin	劉忠林	" "	April 1862	"
146	Liu Hsiao-ch'ing	劉學慶	" "	February 1879	"
147	Kao Hsing-ch'i	高興起	" "	December 1882	"
148	Liu Pi-ch'ang	劉必昌	" "	July 1869	"
149	Li Hsi-yüan	李喜元	" "	" 1883	"
150	Liu Chêng-ch'ien	劉正乾	" "	April 1879	"
151	Li Chêng-i	李正義	" "	September 1885	"
152	Kung Tso-ying	龔作英	" "	January 1882	"
153	Chang Lao-yao	張老幺	" "	December 1873	"
154	Wang Ming-shan	王明善	" "	October 1883	"
155	Chang Nien-pao	張年寶	" "	" 1871	"
156	Chu Chêng-yu	朱正有	" "	February 1863	"
157	Kuo Yu-kuei	郭友貴	" "	April 1872	"
158	Huo Yü-ch'ing	霍裕慶	" "	November 1884	"
159	I Ming-yüan	易明元	" "	December 1885	"
160	Chiang Jên-k'uan	江人寬	" "	November 1891	"
161	Wang Ts'ai-kao	王才高	" "	" "	"
162	Ch'ih Ch'ing-ling	遲慶齡	" "	August 1879	Chefoo.
163	Chou Ta-tê	周大德	" "	" 1887	"
164	Chi Ming-shui	紀明水	" "	" 1882	"
165	Ch'ü Shu-t'ien	曲書田	" "	" "	"
166	Ting Wên-yüan	丁文元	" "	May 1871	"
167	Lü K'o-hsiao	呂克學	" "	December 1885	"
168	Jên Ch'üan-kuei	任全桂	" "	April 1886	"

APPENDIX II—*Continued.*

No.	Name.		Rank.	Date of first Appointment.	District or Section.
	In English.	In Chinese.			
169	Chou Yung-chih.....	周永智	Fourth, *C*	August 1889	Chefoo.
170	Ch'ê Ching-ch'un.....	車景春	" "	September 1888	"
171	Han Yung-hsi.....	韓永錫	" "	August 1891	"
172	Wang A-to*.....	王阿多	" "	June 1884	"
173	Mu Hsiang-ho*	慕香和	" "	September 1871	"
174	Chou Yung-hai.....	周永海	" "	November 1883	"
175	Chang Ch'ing-fu	張慶福	" "	March 1886	"
176	Yü Pang-hsiu.....	于邦秀	" "	April 1891	"
177	Li Kuei-mao.....	李桂茂	" "	" "	"
178	Sun Kuei-shan.....	孫桂山	" "	May 1861	Tientsin.

* Engineer and Lightkeeper.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

No. 1.—The Tariff Tables: First Issue ..... Published 1868.
„ 2.—Ten Years' Statistics ..... „ 1873.
„ 3.—Vienna Exhibition Catalogue ..... „ 1873.
„ 4.—Philadelphia Exhibition Catalogue ..... „ 1876.
„ 5.—Paris Exhibition Catalogue ..... „ 1878.
„ 6.—List of Chinese Lighthouses, etc.: Twenty-first Issue (First Issue, 1872) ..... „ 1893.
„ 7.—List of Chinese Lighthouses, etc.: Chinese Version of the Twenty-first Issue (First Issue, 1877) ..... „ 1893.
„ 8.—General Tariff List ..... „ 1879.
„ 9.—Berlin Fishery Exhibition Catalogue ..... „ 1880.
„ 10.—Names of Places on the China Coast and the Yangtze River: First Issue ..... „ 1882.
„ 11.—London Fisheries Exhibition Catalogue ..... „ 1883.
„ 12.—Rules regarding Notarial Acts to be performed by Commissioners of Customs, and Forms of Protest: Second Issue (First Issue, 1882: Circular No. 187) ..... „ 1883.
„ 13.—London Health Exhibition Catalogue ..... „ 1884.
„ 14.—New Orleans Exposition Catalogue ..... „ 1884.
„ 15.—English-Chinese Glossary of Technical ("Lights," etc.) Expressions: First Issue ..... „ 1885.
„ 16.—Catalogue of Customs Publications, with Prices: First Issue ..... „ 1887.
„ 17.—List of Chinese Medicines ..... „ 1889.
„ 18.—The Tariff Tables, 1885: Second Issue ..... „ 1889.
„ 19.—Treaties, Regulations, etc., between Corea and other Powers, 1876–89 ..... „ 1891.

Corr. Bureau
Send enclosure to
person mentioned herein
J. L.

No. 251.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, February 23rd, 1893. and enclosure
to W. A. Abbott
April 4-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 29 1893
RECEIVED

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

A War Record.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Transmitting Bill of Louisiana Legislature for payment of Confederate debt.

No enclosure
1 - 253 ab

No. 254.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, February 23rd, 1893.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a document purporting to be a bill of the Louisiana Legislature to provide for the payment of the Confederate debt assumed by that state.

This document was found among the effects of Ernest Blackmer, an American citizen who died at Shanghai, May 31st 1891.

I understand that Blackmer belonged to Burdan's Sharp Shooters and that he attained the rank of Colonel, during the War of the Rebellion.

He showed me this document sometime before his death and told

me that he found it on the person of a rebel soldier whom he killed - If he told me any further particulars, I do not now remember them -

The document is not valuable as an asset of the estate, and I can think of no better disposition of it than to send it to the Department of State -

If not worth keeping as a War Record, allow me to suggest that it be sent to William A. Abbott, Esq., No. 57 Walnut Park, Roxbury, Massachusetts, who is an uncle of Col. Blackmer and his nearest relative, and who, I think, would appreciate it as a memento -

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

1/ One enclosure -

No. 252

Hydrographic Office

Enclosure
5 Hydrographic
Circular 1895
H

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai 2d. March, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 28 1893
RECEIVED

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Notice of the building of a First Order Revolving Light on Wayland Island, leading to Hong Kong.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Notice to Mariners _ No 262 by the Chinese Imp'l. Maritime Customs.

No. 252

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,
Shanghai, China 2d. March, 1893.

Honorable William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

In obedience to Consular regulations I have the honor to transmit herewith, a notice to mariners issued by the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, numbered 262 and dated 3d. February 1893.

The same gives notice that the works for the establishment of a First Order Revolving Light are now building on Waglan Island, which lies to the south-eastward of the entrance to the Lathoy Channel leading to Hong Kong

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your obedient Servant
J. A. Leonard.
Consul General.

To Treasury asst. Secretary.
April 3rd, 1893. H.

No. 253.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, March 2nd, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 28 1893
RECEIVED

Repeated 413193

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Wreck of American bark Escort.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Transmitting half of register and accounts and vouchers.

No. 253.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, March 2nd, 1893.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report as follows as to the wreck of the American bark Escort, R. G. Hathorne, Master -

I received from Vice Consul Fuller at Foochow, a letter dated December 17th 1892, informing me that:

"the U. S. Barque Escort, of "Boston, Capt R. G. Hathorne, was "stranded on the 27th of November, "on the main land, about ten miles "west of Ling Kow, i.e. somewhere "about eighty miles distant from "Chefoo;"

and that:

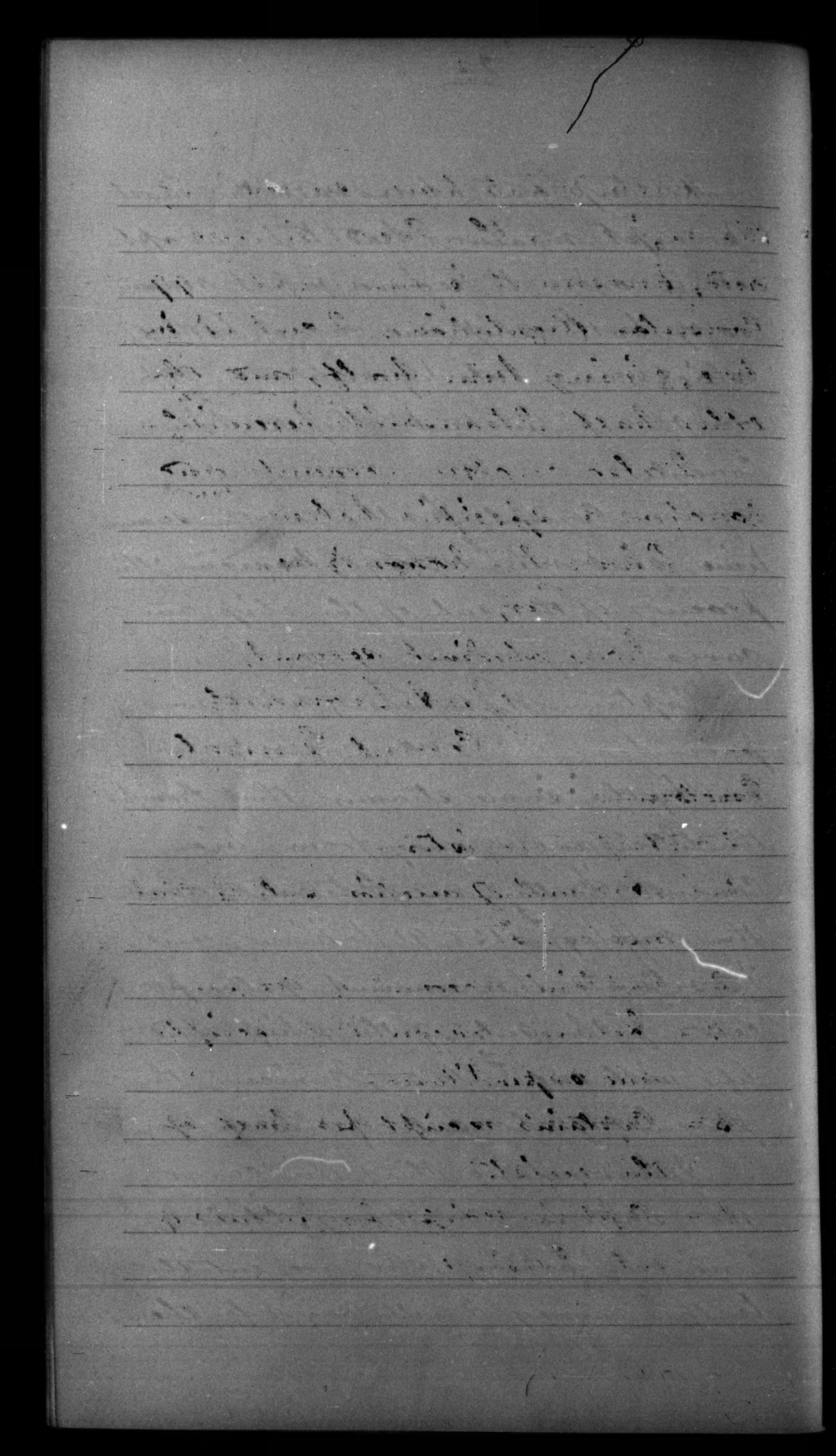
"as the vessel was

"broken up and abandoned the most
"prompt measures has to be adopt-
"ed in order to secure what remain-
"ed of both ship and cargo, both of
"which were sold by public auction
"on the 10th instant" by the Vice
Consul-

Vice Consul Fuller, at the same
time, sent me #115.91, Mexican, the
proceeds of the sale of the ship and
cargo-

Captain Matthewson, who was
present at the sale, came to Shang-
hai by the same steamer that brought
the letter and money from Vice
Consul Fuller, and I turned over
the money #115.91 to him, and
he obtained the amount of the pro-
ceeds of the sale of the ship and
left with me #110.20, Mexican, the
proceeds of the sale of the cargo.

I understand that the cargo
was shipped at Amoy, China,
and on learning who are entitled
to the money I will pay it to them.



Master Waterhouse surrendered the registr of the Escort to me, and, pursuant to paragraph 299 Consular Regulations, I cut it in two, giving him half, and the other half I transmit herewith.

I also enclose accounts and vouchers as specified below.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedint servant,
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

Enclosures.

1 - Half of registr.
2 - Account of auction sale of ship and cargo.
3 - Captain's account of wages.
4 - General account of receipts and expenditures.
5 - Captain's receipt for half of the registr
6 - Captain's receipt for proceeds of sale $1158.91.

No. 254

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai Mch 3, 1893.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
APR 22 93
DEPT OF STATE

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Manufacture use & sale of intoxicating liquors in China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Report
Filed in Bureau
of Statistics to be copied
for National Temperance Soc'y.

Note marriage

No. 755

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
APR 22 93
DEPT OF STATE

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai March 9th, 1893.

Mr J. W. Seward

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Marriage. William T. Knights

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Encloses Certificate

No. 755

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai March 9th, 1893.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith the Certificate of Marriage of George Williams a native of St Louis Missouri to Katy Knight of Canton China.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

J. H. Livingood

Consul General

One Enclosure.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SHANGHAI, CHINA March 7th 1893.

I, J. A. Leonard CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AT SHANGHAI, do hereby certify that on this seventh day of March A.D. 1893, at the residence of Rev. George R. Loba in SHANGHAI George Williams aged 35 years, born in St Louis Missouri, and now residing in Shanghai and Katy Knight aged 19 years born in Canton China and now residing in Shanghai were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by Rev. George R. Loba who is authorized by the laws of the State of Georgia to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI this seventh day of March, A.D. 1893, and of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES the one hundred and seventeenth.

J. A. Leonard
U. S. Consul General.

No. 256.

file

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
APR 22 93
DEPT OF STATE

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, March 13th, 1893.

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

7

SUBJECT:

Receipt of Circular Instructions

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledging receipt of circulars announcing death of ex-President Hayes and Hon. James G. Blaine.

No. 256 —

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, March 13th, 1893.

Honorable William F. Wharton —

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's circular instructions

of January 18th 1893, announcing the death of ex-President Hayes,

of January 27th 1893, announcing the death of Hon. James G. [redacted],

The instructions of the circulars will be followed —

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 257

granted by cable April 29th 1893: Cable confirmed May 1. 1893.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, March 29th, 1893.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
APR 28 93
DEPT OF STATE

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Application for leave of absence.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Renewal of application for leave of absence contained in dispatch etc. 240, of December 29th 1892.

Department of State,

CONSULAR BUREAU,

_____, 189 .

Mr Dawson:

Mr Quincy says to grant this leave subject to change. Consul asks that he be called.

A.L.

No. 257.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, March 29th, 1893.

Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to renew my application for leave of absence.

I applied for leave of absence by my dispatch No. 240, of December 29th 1892, a copy of which I enclose.

I received by the last mail from America, in reply, the Department's instruction No. 79, of February 18th 1893, saying: "The Department can "grant no leave of absence to take ef- "fect after March 4th next."

I was not aware that such was the rule.

Presuming that the only reason why the leave asked for in my dispatch No. 240 was not allowed was the rule of courtesy to the incoming

administration, I now respectfully renew the application, asking this administration, if it has not already done so, to grant me a leave of absence, with permission to visit the United States, referring to my enclosed dispatch, No. 240, as giving reasons for the application.

I think the reasons there set forth are good, and I hope sufficient, but I respectfully add that I have engaged passage home for my family by the steamer China which leaves Yokohama on the 9th of June, and it is very desirable that I should accompany them on the journey.

I have business at home which it is of great importance to me, financially, to attend to, and requiring my presence there for a while - long enough to arrange it.

And I feel that I ought to get away from here before the setting in of the hot weather.

In view of the slowness of mail

communication between Washington and here, I respectfully request that if my leave has not been granted before you receive this, you will telegraph to me "leave granted".

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

1/ One enclosure - Copy of Dispatch No. 248 -

No. 240

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai, December 29th, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton -
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I respectfully apply for leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to visit the United States.

I came to Shanghai on the last day of September 1889, and have been here continuously since - a period now, of three years and a quarter -

I was allowed leave of absence with permission to visit Japan, by the Department's dispatch No. 38, of February 11th 1891, but have not availed myself of it, and have not been out of Shanghai during the year past except for a trip up the Yangtze river to Hankow, from April 19th to April 26th, last.

My family have been living here

nearly three years and I wish to take them home-

I have personal business of great importance to me, at my home at Rochester, Minnesota, that I want to go home to attend to-

I have spent three summers consecutively, busily occupied by my consular duties, in this unhealthful climate, and feel the want of a vacation-

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General-

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Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai March 30th, 1893.

Mr Leonard.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Acknowledgement

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Duplicate February 15th 1893.

No. 758.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai March 30th, 1893.

Honorable W. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Departmental Circular dated February 15th 1893. The instruction conveyed therein will receive my careful attention.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

Jas. A. Seoprard.

Consul General